THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 273 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwâlla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 38,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu
		Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Saigon Cebu Puket
Batavia Haiphong Hoile
Sourabaya
Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawia Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE.

Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada nilding, Home Street, Bombay, will be leased to entertain applications for Sub-agencies in Mofussil centres.

As Agents for the "QUEEN," "EQUITABLE," "NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE," and "STATE" (Fire Offices), the "EAGLE & BRITISH DOMINIONS" (Marine) and "GENERAL ACCIDENT" (Motor, Horse and Accidents) we can grant the most favourable rates and conditions for risks in and outside Bombay. Apply to

COLIN M. ROSS.
Managing Partner.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF ESPLANADE ROAD, AND MEDOWS STREET, FORT, KNOWN AS "ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji N Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the day and the time hereunder mentioned:—

On MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the buildings, messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of the Esplanade Road and Medows Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82, New No. 4919, Old Survey No. 1384, and New Survey No. 9454, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Ward Nos. 1155, and 1156, Street Nos. 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the North by the angle formed by the junction of the Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CONSUMPTION
CURED IN 3 TO 6 MONTHS.

REMARKABLE CURE
OF
DOCTOR'S WIFE
ADVANCED STAGE.

Another OFFICIAL 3RD STAGE writes Nov. 1st:—

"I am convinced that it has saved me from breaking down entirely."

N. B.—He is steadily putting on weight.

HAEMOPTYSIS STOPPED.

"The blood was bright red in colour and having had severe haemoptysis only six months ago, I took the powder at 9 a.m., as ordered. . . the bleeding stopped at once strange to say and I have not had any bad symptoms since."

MY SUCCESS

even in advanced cases is so amazing that I get about.

50 FRESH PATIENTS

very month.

Bombay Doctor wishes to give my medicines to his wife.

LATEST PATIENTS

Doctor's son.
Major's wife.

Famous Sanatorium decides to try my treatment.

Write for proofs of cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.L., LL.D.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a "*Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

TRY YOUR LUCK
2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES
WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

DELHI KUTAB MOTOR SERVICE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
REGISTERED CAPITAL Rs. 1,25,000.
Guaranteed Dividend of 18 % per annum.

Management under the board of distinguished Directors with Nawab Nasirul Mamalek Mirza Sujat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur (Persian Consulate General), on the chair.

Authorized issue—Rs. 1,20,000.
Divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 20 each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 3—on application
Rs. 2—on allotment,
and the rest in calls of Rs. 5 at an interval of not less than a month.

Apply for Share Prospectus and Application Forms to the Agent,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY
OR TO
MESSRS. A. C. M. ENIS & CO.
Bombay Office—203, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, and at
Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 276 Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112. Bombay. 695

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR as an assistant and a good MANAGING CLERK. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 756

WANTED—L. Ag. or B. Ag. for a commercial firm. Experienced men to be preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," 740

WANTED—A B.Sc. with Geology as optional subject, for a commercial firm. Preference will be given to experienced men. Apply stating terms to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 742

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CAPTAINS and OFFICERS (native) with master's certificates for vessels plying on the Konkan Coast. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience and salary to Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 753

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER for the Universal High School, Hornby Road. One capable of teaching science also will be preferred. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 750

WANTED—A man with thorough, practical and theoretical knowledge of Cement and its Manufacture. Only experienced men need apply stating terms to Box No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 741

WANTED—One efficient passed SUB-OVERSEER for State Public Works on Rs. 50 p.m. plus Rs. 15 as travelling allowance. Apply before the 15th December with testimonials, stating age and caste. The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for 6 months. D. S. SAPRE, State Karbhari, Jamkhandi. 762

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Honours in English. One knowing Persian preferred. Pay from Rs. 70 to 80 according to qualifications. Those who have worked satisfactorily as English teachers in higher standards may apply. The selected candidate will have to begin his work from the 1st December 1917. Apply, with copies of testimonials, before the 25th of November to, the SECRETARY, High School Board, Siddhpur. 694

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the post of HEAD MASTER. Pay according to qualifications. Those who have a liking for the teaching profession and who desire to stay permanently need only apply. Wanted another GRADUATE for the post of FIRST ASSISTANT. Conditions as stated above. One with science preferred. Apply stating terms, age and previous experience to the SECRETARY of the A. V. SCHOOL, Maroli, via Sachin, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 754

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT CASHIER and LEDGER-KEEPER in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply to Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 774.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Mathematics, Persian man will be preferred. Salary Rupees 50—5/2—70 p.m. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, M. J. High School Board, Viramgam. 716.

WANTED.—For the NEW HIGH SCHOOL, (Waudby Road, Fort), a PARSEE TEACHER for Nature Study, of cheerful disposition and with some knowledge of Botany and Anatomy. One that has ever attended the Medical College will be preferred. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 732.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION as a Tutor. Secretary or Correspondent, by a competent Graduate. Apply to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 666

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—(1) One ICE-MACHINE, with all other accessories, in full working order. (2) Two LANCASHIRE BOILERS. For full particulars apply to Messrs. KHIASING GULABSING and SONS, Shikarpur, Sind. 171

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

FOR SALE.—MARINE DONKEY BOILER, with Donkey Engine, in perfect working order. Size 8 ft. long 6½ ft. diameter, with mountings. Pressure 80lbs. Lying on board the S.S. "FALCON" in P. & O. Docks. Apply, with terms to Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 772.

FOR SALE—DODGE BROTHERS' Touring 5 Seater Car. Self-Starter, Lighting Set, H. T. Magneto, and all other modern equipments. Absolutely perfect and in excellent condition. For sale as Owner has no further use. Price Rs. 5,250. Apply Dr. ARDESHIR ERACHSHAW HAKIM. Erachshaw Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 754

MACHINERY FOR SALE—11 Roller and Clearer Cards by Dobson and Barlow and one Slubbing Frame 60 Spindles by Brooks and Doxey in sound working order. Intending purchasers can see the machinery working in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, and should send their tenders to the Manager, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay, before the 24th November, 1917. 715

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY OFFICE ROOM in Medows Street with independent entrance, situation central. Apply to GUSTADJI, 65, Medows Street, First floor, within office hours. 771.

TO LET—"HARROW ON THE HILL" at Ootacamund for December to March, 1918. For further particulars apply to The LAND MANAGER to Sir Ratan Tata, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 735

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE SURAT WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Bombay, at No. 67-69 Nagdevi Street, on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1917.
2. To sanction declaration of a dividend on Shares.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th November to 2nd December, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. N. HATIMBHOY & Co.,
721 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S "UME MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1918. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About six scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL.
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay 27th October, 1917. 485

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of Timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnuvar M. & S. M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
35,000	10,000	7,000	3,000

Date of Sale, 28th November, 1917, and following days.

Tavargatti M S M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
200,000	5,000	50,000	20,000

Date of Sale, 4th December, 1917, and following days.

The conditions of Sale are available for inspect on of Persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the undersigned's office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara N. D.
Haliyal, 16th October, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE of the late SHIVJI BHOJA in the firm of Messrs. Shivjee Cooverjee and Co., has CEASED owing to his death and that the present partners of the said firm are Messrs. Hariram Doongersey, Pragji Mohunji, Kanji Vishram, Khatao Vishram, Khimji Liladhar, Virji Jetha, Kalianji Ukeda and Karsondas Kheraj.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for Messrs. Shivjee, Cooverjee and Co.
Dated this 13th day of Nov 1917. 766

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 697 of 1911.

(1) CHAND EBRAHIM (2) HUSSEIN EBRAHIM
v/s.
(1) FATMABOO, widow of EBRAHIM CHAND (2) AISHABAI, widow of ABDUL AZIZ EBRAHIM CHAND, (3) FATMABOO, widow of EBRAHIM CHAND, (3a) EBRAHIM ABDUL AZIZ, (3b) NURBAI, daughter of ABDUL AZIZ, 3a and 3b being minors by their guardian ad litem Aishabai, (4) HASSAM EBRAHIM, (5) AISHABAI, widow of ALLI MIYA HASSAM MIYA, (6) FATMABAI alias FAMOOBAI, widow of ABDUL ESMAIL, (7) CHARANBAI, daughter of EBRAHIM CHAND and wife of MAHOMED ARIFF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the properties to the above suit have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client Bai FATMABOO widow of EBRAHIM CHAND, the first defendant abovenamed. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Fazandari piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Lady Jamsedji Jijibhoy Road, without the Fort at Mahim, in the island and within the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 128 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5145, Street No. 473 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a passage on or towards the East by the said Jamsedji Jijibhoy Road, on or towards the South by the house of Pestonji Cooverjee and on or towards the West by the passage called the Maadvi Vakhar Street.

Bombay dated this 13th day of Nov 1917.
AMIN & DESAI,
773. Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
LAST THREE DAYS
OF THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.'S
RECORD SEASON.
TO-DAY BANK HOLIDAY
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"THE GLAD EYE"
The great French Farce which made such a tremendous success at the "OUR DAY" performance last Monday.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The Unprecedented success
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
The play that has beaten all records in Bombay. To-night's will be the 20th performance in Bombay. No play has ever enjoyed so long a run.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
"HINDLE WAKES"
The greatest Lancashire comedy ever witnessed, by the late Stanley Houghton.
SATURDAY
AT 5 p.m. AND 9-30 P.M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE EAST
'BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE."
One of the most interesting and significant plays of the past ten years; an instantaneous and lasting success in London, New York and Chicago. In this drama of two girls' careers Mr. Cosmo Hamilton shows powerfully just how far innocence, that is only ignorance, is a protection.
Night prices:—Rs 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 1-8, 1 and As. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—till 1 p.m.
POPULAR PICTURES.
TO-MORROW AT 6-45 P. M. ONLY.
"BETROTHED"
"TWEEDLEDUM WISHES TO BECOME A HERO"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
To-night. To-night.
SPECIAL DIWALI WEEK PROGRAMME
An Ambrosio Masterpiece
"LA GORGONA"
OR THE
VIRGIN OF THE LAMP.
5,000 Feet. by 4 Reels.
SEM BENELLI
A GREAT HISTORICAL FILM
A GORGEOUS CLASSIC SPECTACLE
UNIQUE ITALIAN SETTINGS
GLORIOUS PAGEANTRY
AN ABSOLUTE NOVELTY.
Also showing
screaming two-reel KEYSTONE Comedy
featuring
SYD. CHAPLIN (Charlie's Bro.)
Thrice nightly—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
TO-DAY SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5-15

"Go, and Kill Him"
What is the mysterious power that comes stealing, creeping over the mind of a lovely girl, until she is compelled to take a revolver and go and shoot her own lover?
Here is a scene so
TRUE TO LIFE
It leaves you gasping. It is only one of the thousands of thrilling moments that are crammed into the fifteen episodes of the
GREATEST DETECTIVE DRAMA
THE
VOICE ON THE WIRE
11th & 12th Episodes now showing
AT THE
ELDORADO
CINEMA
The coolest corner at Lamington Road (North).
THIS EVENING
SPECIAL MATINEE at 5 p. m.
on account of DIWALI.
Valuable Watches will be given away.
4 SHOWS to-night at 5, 7, 8-30 & 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THURSDAY 15TH
Irene Vanbrugh's delightful comedy
HER HUSBAND'S WIFE
HER HUSBAND'S WIFE
FRIDAY 16TH
"KICK IN"
SATURDAY 17TH.
The Company's Great Success
"ROMANCE"
HALF PRICE MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & CO. AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE THEATRE.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE PRESENTS
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
DERWENT HALL CAINE
Son of the world-famous author
IN
"CRIME and PUNISHMENT"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts.
DERWENT HALL CAINE AS "RODION"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
EMPIRE COMEDIES
Popular Prices Rs. 2 to 4 annas.
EMPIRE
For the Pick of the Pictures.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
The best known and best dressed woman in America
IN
"PATRIA"
A great Patriotic Film
Intensely sensational and superbly acted'

DUTY OR LOVE	SERAJEVO TRAVEL.	PATHE GAZETTE	LUKE LEANS
Drama Cold	Cold.	Latest	to Literary Comic.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily Saturday and Sunday Matinee 5 p.m.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

NOW! NOW!! NOW!!
You can enjoy the cream of the pick of Serials
IF YOU CARE FOR THE MOST ASTOUNDING & SENSATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT TO BE HAD AT THE MOMENT
IT IS AT THE
OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD, (West.)
YOUR HOLIDAYS
Can't be better spent than at the OLYMPIA
9000 feet of thrilling action at half price.
THE MYSTERIOUS "SHIELDING SHADOW" will never again be available to the Bombay public.
THE "SHIELDING SHADOW" is veritably the serial by which other serials are to be Judged.
FOR SALE—AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
C. I. Sheet Sheds, furniture, fittings, etc.
Apply to the PROPRIETOR OF THE OLYMPIA

Au revoir not adieu, Miss Barbara Brent!
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
This sweet, heroic girl bids farewell to you and to Bombay to-morrow, and perhaps it will be a long time she comes back.
See her closing chapters of refreshing agility, awe-inspiring recklessness, wonderful detective capacity, and a charming sweet temper in
1. "THE RESURRECTION OF GOLD BAR"
2. "THE WOLF OF LOS ALAMOS"
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
Look out for next week's glorious feature, commencing Shturday the 17th inst.
"FLANDERS---MY COUNTRY"
a film that has throbbed the hearts of hundreds of patriotic persons.

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AMUSEMENTS:

OUR GALA NIGHT IS TO-NIGHT !

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

Last few nights of

PRESENT GAIETY ARTISTES

and opening debut of

MISS LAURA DIAMOND

Instrumental Soubrete

In new catchy Songs and Choruses.

MISS ROSIE CASTELLO

will sing some up-to-date Songs.

MISS PEGGY CASTELLO

The Dancing Specialist.

C. MORRIS

Comique and Dancer.

In addition

Our Exclusive Cinema Drama in 3 parts.

Full of sensational pathetic incidents

STRAKOFF

the Adventurer and

Keystone Comedy.

Tuesday next November 20th

opening debut of

TOM MELBOURNE'S

REVUE

AND

COMEDY Co.

including

ALBERT MORROW

In Sleight of Hand

Novelties and Surprises.

Book your seats now at the Theatre.

IN BOMBAY

and its suburbs our manufactured

COSSI SILK JIT PIECES

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price **Rs. 8** Per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.

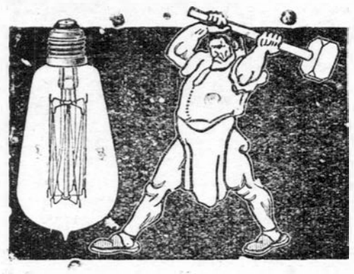
Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India)

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices defy competition.

Sole Importer :

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V.P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" " Imports	30,000
Mid Americans spot trading value	21.95+16
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	31.95 Unchgd
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 27.26+13; Mar. 26.65+14; May 26.36+16
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 26 47+18; Mar. 25.80+49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
January	22.47+44
March	22.47+45
May	22.47+43

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Nov.	20.25
Nov.-Dec.	19.85
Dec.-Jan.	19.70
Jan.-Feb.	19.60
Feb.-Mar.	19.51 +15
March-April	19.42
April-May.	19.34
May-June.	19.26
June-July.	19.18

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 13th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
January	21.95—8
February	21.84—9
March	21.83—10
April	20.93—10
May	21.93—11

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	20.25
Nov.-Dec	19.85
Dec.-Jan.	19.70
Jan.-Feb.	19.60
Feb.-Mar.	19.51 +15
March-April	19.42
April-May.	19.34
May-June.	19.26
June-July	19.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 13th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's closing.
January	30.65
March	30.25 Unchgd.
May	30.15

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's closing.
November	24.25 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.05
" " Fully Good	17.30
" " Fine	17.55
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.56
" " Fully Good	18.80
" " Fine.	19.05
" Broach Good	20.19
" " Fully Good	20.37
" " Fine	20.55
" Scinde Good	17.05
" " Fully Good	17.30
" " Fine	17.55

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" " to Continent..	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	27.23+43
" " Mar.	26.84+39
" " May.	26.37+37
Spot Cotton at New York	29.45+3
" at New Orleans..	27.88+25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.42+55
" Mar.	27.78+45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	72
Demand Bills	4.75 25/32
Silver Commercial Bars	86⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 12th

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55⅜
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	49½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.39

THE ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE ! !

(130 Rawiwar, Poona City.)

Both the Aryan and the Western Systems are used, Results exact, Rupee One per question, Postage extra, Inform Your letter time. We have several certificates, and we have much experience in this science....*Manager.*

WAR LOANS.

London Nov. 12th

3½ % 1925--1928	£85
4½ % 1925--1945	£99½
5% New	£93¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 12th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Forcespore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Buyers	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Nominal	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers	2.10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Paid	2/7

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 10th Nov. 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 10th Nov. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	20,93,000	1,06,24,400
A.D.C. Rly	57,100	3,19,200
B.K. Rly	4,300	21,500
C.B. Rly	5,500	31,100
Total	21,59,900	1,09,96,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Nov. 1916		
G.I.P. Rly	18,13,989	94,88,744
A.D.C. Rly	52,737	3,01,843
B.K. Rly	1,627	9,459
C.B Rly	4,609	24,752
Total	18,72,962	98,24,804
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P Rly	+2,79,011	+11,35,656
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+4,363	+17,352
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+2,673	+12,050
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	+891	+6,318

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 10th Nov. 1917	14,000	72,490
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Nov. 1916.	13,410	69,653
Increase or Decrease	+590	+2,747

Dhond-Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 10th Nov. 1917.	1,700	10,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Nov. 1916	1,189	7,118
Increase or Decrease	+511	+2,882

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The demand for Phularitand coal shares continued to-day and these stocks advanced to Rs. 11-8, while Burrakurs were done at Rs. 44. The tone of the market was steady, although business was somewhat dull. Jute mill shares opened quiet without much buying in evidence, but in the afternoon there was more inquiry and prices hardened to some extent. The stock exchange will be closed on the 14th and 15th instant. Following shares took place :—

Coal :—Bansjora 18-8; Bengal 822-8; Burrakur 43-12, 44; Burragarh 5; Burra Dhemo, 12; Govindpur 20; Industry 14, 14-4; Jumoni 12-8, 12-12; Kalapahari 18-2, 18-4; Kuardi 17-8 to 17-14; New Kendah 15, 15-4; Phularitand 11 to 12; Raneegunge 44; Teetulmuri 21-12, 22; United Collieries 12-8 to 12-12.

Jute :—Anglo Indian ord 215 to 225, 226-8; Alliance ord 519 to 537; Auckland ord 326, 330; Belvedere ord 509 to 518; Budge Budge ord 498, 504; Clive ord 209-8, 208, 208-8, 209; to 212-8; Dalhousie ord 447, 450; Empire ord 47, 47-4; Fort Gloster ord 574; Fort William ord 242, 243-8 to 250; Gouripore ord 594; Kamarhatty ord 441; Kanknarrah ord 546, 548; Kelvin ord 625 to 650; Lawrence ord 425 to 432; Lansdowne ord 270; New Central 530; Northbrook prefs 113; Standard ord 497-8 to 502.

Miscellaneous :—Bank of Bengal 1,570; British Burma Petroleum 8-8, 8-12; Carew and Co., 101, 102; Fort William Flour 23-12 to 24-4; Great Indian Phosphate 27 to 30 Indian General ord 170, 171-8; Kalyanpur Lime 11-12, 12; Russa Engineering 232, 233-8; Burma Valley Saw Mills 19-4, 19-8; Triton Insurance 79 to 81.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8 to 69-12; and small lots at Rs. 69-14 to 70.

Budge-Budge Jute Mills have declared a profit of Rs. 608, 721, dividend on ordinary shares of 40 per cent, with a bonus Rs. 10. Reliance Jute Mill's profits a Rs. 972,375; dividend (ordinary), Rs. 35. Howrah Mills' profits are Rs. 1,077,642; dividend Rs. 35; National Jute Co's profits are Rs. 742,436; dividend (ordinary) 40 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

The Indian Cotton Committee arrived at Raipur from Jalgaon on the morning of the 9th. Immediately on arrival the committee motored to the agricultural show at Lalhandil, where they met the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. After inspecting the show they proceeded to the agricultural farm at Cham-Kuri 13 miles from Raipur, where they inspected plots of cambodia, Sendowahi and Rosea cotton grown under irrigation. In the evening some members of the Committee were present at the distribution of prizes at the agricultural show by Lady Robertson. The committee left for Nagpur in the evening.

DRINK THE BEST

The Old Lamp Brand

CLUB BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

This Whisky is very old and makes a splendid peg, and at its price there is no better value in the market. The flavour is excellent, the quality is good, and the price will suit all.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers, and at all Refreshment Rooms and Bars.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW IN INDIA.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The following article by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe is published in the "Daily News" :—

We stand upon the threshold of momentous changes in India. The Government has proclaimed it, and, what is even more significant, official India is accepting the logic of events. In political thought, no less than in practice, the war is overturning the world; and the completeness of the revolution is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the field of imperial government. The war had not been going on for half a year when the most thorough-going standpatters in our midst were repeating as a commonplace that peace would bring with it a new imperial Commonwealth in which India would be no longer a dependent, but a partner.

To those whose contact with India goes back over a decade or more this is one of the startling and most hopeful facts of the world situation. One recalls, for example, the Curzonian regime, with its resonant insistence upon administrative rigour, its confident assumption that India must not, and would not, be subject to constitutional change. The India of Lord Curzon's conception called, not for political reform, but for executive mastery, and when the hand of the master was withdrawn the hierarchy looked for the enjoyment of its reinforced authority under less exigent viceregal direction.

THE REFORMS OF 1909.

The epoch of movement dates, in India as elsewhere, from the great election of 1906. Mr. John Morley went to the India Office, and his Councils Act came as the fitting second stage in that scheme of imperial statesmanship which made in a brilliant beginning with Campbell-Bannerman's constitution for South Africa.

It may be said that the Morley reforms were small in content: and so, regarded from our standpoint to-day, they were. But no Liberal of lower power and prestige could have carried them in 1909, when desperate anarchic outrages were furnishing the Lords and the bureaucracy with an effective argument against concession. Lord Morley's splendid service to India and the Empire can be stated in a sentence. He broke the hard ring of bureaucratic privilege; established the principle of direct election, and of non-official majorities in the Indian legislatures; appointed the first Indian Cabinet Ministers at Simla and the first Indian councillors in Whitehall, while, moreover, he carried the whole discussion of Indian affairs into a fresh atmosphere of fine and generous debate.

WHAT THE BUREAUCRATS DID.

True, the bureaucracy was to some extent successful in whittling down the reforms. Indian official regulations reduced the influence of the new bodies, and Anglo-India generally said to the party of reform : "Now you have got your councils, be satisfied; show what you can do with them, and, above all, help us to stamp out your revolutionaries, and don't ask for anything more." The hope of official India, manifestly, was that the changes would suffice for at least a generation : that, in a word, Lord Morley in Indian history would be "Finality John," precisely as Lord John Russell was made to stand in the England of the first Reform Act. Without the war, that hope must have proved foolish; in 1914 it melted swiftly away.

THE NEW PROMISE.

During the past three months one statement of liberal policy after another has revealed the Government's purpose. Both Mr. Montagu and his Under-Secretary (Lord Islington) have spoken, and the Viceroy, addressing the Legislative Council in August, sketched in broad outline the proposals upon which the Home and Indian Governments are working, in advance of the Secretary of State's visit. The one essential principle to be established is Responsibility. The one blunder that would imperil the scheme is the refusal, for any reason or through any fear, of an adequate measure of responsibility to Indian representatives and legislative bodies. Here is, of course, an almost irresistible temptation to an all-powerful Government having behind it an unbroken tradition of authority. There is something to be said for autocracy; there is, as the English-speaking world believes, everything to be said, when a certain stage has been reached, for self-government. But the system for which there is nothing at all to be said is a system possessing the appearance of autonomy with none of its reality.

Now the main and governing fact of the problem, as Mr. Asquith used to say, is that in the imperial Commonwealth of to-morrow there must be room for a self-governing and responsible India. This is the place which the greatness of India involves, which the extraordinary loyalty of India has earned. The wheel, as everyone who follows the Indian Press can see, has come full circle. There has been nothing like the consensus with which to-day the organs of Anglo-Indian or semi-official opinion, such as the powerful "Times of India," are declaring that the immediate goal of all parties is a self-governing India in an Empire standing before the world as a great confederation of democratic peoples.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

But, needless to say, there survives still a party of irreconcilables, who are now becoming extremely vocal in a section of the Anglo-Indian Press. They are, unhappily, setting out to "crab" the Secretary of State's visit, and they are using the release of Mrs. Besant as the occasion of an attack upon the policy of advance and reconciliation. They will fail, for democratic England is with the Government in its new purposes; but Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy must be fortified to meet them.

THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE NEED.

The opportunity calls for a splendid decision and a fine gesture; and one is convinced that, after the experiences of these years, the authorities of Delhi understand this as fully as it is understood in London and throughout England. If the war has taught us anything, said that brilliant and beloved soldier-professor, Tom Kettle, killed a year ago on the Somme, it has taught us that the great thing must be done in a great way. That is true in the affairs of all peoples. It is supremely true in relation to Britain and India.

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SUKHOMLINOFF TRIAL

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

RUSSIA'S EARLY WAR DISASTERS.

The "Retch" of August 21 and following days publishes a long summary of the indictment against General Sukhomlinoff, former Minister of War. Sukhomlinoff was Minitser of War from March 24, 1909, to June 26, 1915, in the course of which term of office he succeeded in concentrating the entire work of national defence in his own hands, and carried out a large number of measures which met frequently with objection not only on the part of Russian military authorities, but also on the part of the French General Staff.

From the very beginning of the war it became evident that the Russian army suffered from a great lack of shells and rifles, as well as rifle cartridges. As early as August, 1914, telegrams showered upon the staff of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and thence upon the Minister of War, from commanders of various army units painting the situation in sombre colours and demanding shells, etc. For instance, on September 10, 1914, General Zabelin sent several telegrams to General Yanushkevich, Chief of the General Staff, the last of which said:—

"An intense battle is going on along the entire front. The expenditure of cartridges is extraordinary, and their reserves are being completely exhausted. A fresh supply is urgently needed, and must not be delayed. The situation is critical. Please help. The situation is desperate. Help. Send by express trains to Brest and Zdolbunoff."

No improvement in the supply of munitions took place. On October 26, 1914, General Ivanoff himself telegraphed to Yanushkevich:

"The task set before the south-western armies and the local conditions demand most strenuous fighting all along the front. Yet the sources of supply of munitions to the artillery have become exhausted entirely. In the absence of supply the fighting will have to cease and the troops will have to be withdrawn under most difficult conditions. Please let me know the decision, which must not possibly be delayed."

HOSTS OF MEN UNARMED.

The above mainly refers to munitions, and only to the south-western front, but similar alarming telegrams began to pour in from the Caucasian and afterwards from the north-western front, and then came the acute lack of rifles. Already on August 25, 1914, it was decided to send troops to the front with but one-half of the rifles needed, and gradually, in the course of the first two months of the war, it came to such a pass that units were sent to the front with only one-fifth of the number of rifles required, and subsequently men were sent down wholly unarmed.

"Hundreds of thousands of soldiers were in consequence obliged to go into the trenches, or even to battle, unarmed." It was the same with the machine-guns, so that over and over again whole units had to leave their positions for lack of arms and munitions, or were massacred by the enemy artillery, while "in their rear there stood vast hosts of unarmed men waiting for rifles from the dead and wounded and totally inexperienced in the use of firearms."

On April 3, 1915, Yanushkevich reported to Sukhomlinoff:—

"The thing has happened. We have evacuated Przemysl. Brusiloff explains it by lack of cartridges, your and my *bete noire*. . . . There is a cry from all the armies: "Give us cartridges." Six days later a new report: "The position is not improving. The cause is the same. Yesterday the Germans fired three thousand heavy shells against the sector of our first regiment. They have swept clear everything. We could only fire 100 shells."

One June 22, Yanushkevich again reported:—"We have no rifles and 150,000 men stand without arms."

To all these reports the invariable reply of Sukhomlinoff was something like: "All necessary measures on the subject have been taken." He gave a similar reply to M. Paleologue, the French Ambassador, failing to transmit the statement of Yanushkevich that the supply of shells must be increased from foreign countries, and that France might assist.

NOTHING DONE SINCE MANCHURIAN WAR.

It is now clear from the evidence collected by this inquiry that absolutely nothing was done by Sukhomlinoff in the whole course of his career to restore and to increase the supplies of shells after the Manchurian war, in spite of the decisions of various military authorities and of the Duma Committee of National Defence. He never made full use of the sums granted by the Duma for that object, and more than once rejected contracts from abroad, which had been tendered in accordance with various specifications. The same obstructive policy was pursued by him even during the war. His practices in this respect showed distinct evidence of corruption.

Soon after the war began General Hermonius was sent to Japan, America, and other countries to buy rifles. He succeeded in acquiring an option for 200,000 Japanese rifles and 700,000 Weterley rifles, but Sukhomlinoff rejected the offer on the pretext that it was not permissible to use rifles of different calibres on the same sector. It is significant that Sukhomlinoff kept this decision secret from the General Staff of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, the head of which, General Yanushkevich, only got to know of it by accident later on, and reported the matter to the Tsar. The Tsar cancelled the order of Sukhomlinoff, the negotiations were renewed, and ultimately the rifles were purchased—twelve months later—from the Italian Government, which in the meantime had bought them. Notwithstanding this case Sukhomlinoff later on refused an offer for the supply of 340,000 Springfield rifles from America on the pretext that rifles must be bought in parcels of 500,000 so as to avoid differences in the sizes.

THE MOBILISATION ORDER.

As the defence had been trying to establish the fact that on the eve of the war, when the Tsar wanted to cancel the mobilisation already ordered, Sukhomlinoff tried to dissuade the Tsar from it, Yanushkevich, in reply to question, declared that he did not recollect anything of the sort, and proceeded to give an account of what had happened in the tragic days of the end of July, 1914. He said:—

When it became evident that war was inevitable I insisted with the Emperor on the necessity of ordering a general, not partial, mobilisation, because it was clear that behind Austria there stood Germany, and that war with Germany was inevitable. The Monarch objected, saying that a general mobilisation threatened to bring about war not only with Austria but also with Germany. But I, regarding such a war inevitable, insisted upon the proclamation of a general mobilisation, and on July 29 I came to the Council of Ministers, where I obtained the signature of three Ministers, required, according to our laws, for the proclamation of mobilisation.

ON TELEPHONE WITH THE TSAR.

But in the evening of that same day I was rung up ("the witness," says the report, "does not mention the Tsar by name, but it is evident that he was speaking of him") and was asked to tell how matters stood with regard to the mobilisation. I replied that the Chief of the Mobilisation Section was already sending out telegrams. I was then told that a telegram had been received from Emperor Wilhelm assuring the Monarch, on his word of honour, that Germany would not come out against Russia if Russia were to cancel the general mobilisation.

I must add here (the witness continued) that throughout July I had noticed signs of a remarkable extent of knowledge prevailing in Germany. All the most secret military measures of Russia had been immediately known in Germany. Each time I had been ringing up over my telephone I noticed that somebody was listening. . . They always and everywhere had spies. It was only possible to speak with Tsarskoye Selo without risk of being overheard by direct wire.

I then implored the Monarch not to cancel the order for a general mobilisation. I pointed out to him that such a cancellation would spoil the mobilisation plan and would render a new rapid mobilisation impossible. But Wilhelm's word of honour gained the upper hand, and I was ordered to proclaim a partial mobilisation. I immediately reported this to Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs. On July 30 Sazonoff went to Tsarskoye Selo, where he obtained the consent to a revision of the question of mobilisation.

On the same day took place a conference on that question between three Ministers of War, of the Marine, and for Foreign Affairs, which I attended. The need for a general mobilisation and the impossibility of cancelling it were so obvious that the conference did not last more than ten minutes. A general mobilisation was decided upon and an order to that effect was issued."

SUKHOMLINOFF'S PART.

General Sukhomlinoff then gave his explanations. He started in such a low voice that at first nothing could be heard. He was then asked to take up a place in the middle of the hall, and there, guarded by two sentries, he made his speech, the purpose of which was to show that it was he and no one else who had prevailed upon the Tsar to forego the cancellation of a general mobilisation. He said:

"I explained to the Monarch and I warned him that Wilhelm's telegram did not guarantee anything, but he insisted upon the cancellation. I then said to the Monarch that if he did not believe my assurances of the impossibility to stop the mobilisation, let him ask the Chief of the General Staff. It was then that the Monarch rang up General Yanushkevich, and half an hour later General Yanushkevich rang me up. He told me that the Tsar had ordered to stop the mobilisation. "What did you reply?" I asked. "I replied," said he, "that it was technically impossible, but he nevertheless ordered to stop. What shall I do?" "Do nothing," said I. Thus it was I who ordered that the mobilisation should continue in spite of the Tsar's will, and General Yanushkevich endlessly thanked me for that."

A Press Communiqué issued by the Punjab Government states that among the young men who joined the Punjab University Brigade Signal Section is Harish Chandra, the son of a well-to-do pleader of Lahore Mr. Lala Rama Nand. When the latter presented his son for enrolment he desired that his services should be regarded as honorary and although Harish Chandra has since enrolment received his pay, he has asked that all his pay and allowances during his period of service may be devoted to the Red Cross Fund. This generous donation has been accepted by the Government.

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INDIA'S CLAIM FOR HOME RULE.

HOME RULE or Self-Government for India is no longer a question of speculative politics but has come within the domain of necessary legislation. British merits as well as bureaucratic defects and the growing nationality in India have had their share in forcing upon Indians and on the British Democracy the conviction that nothing can be set right without a substantial and radical change in the principles of Indian Government. This conviction has been arrived at in the course of several years not by a few individuals here and there, not by men unknown to British reputation or unhonoured by the bureaucracy, but in one array all India, Moslem and Hindu, Royalty and commonality and the best minds of England entitled to speak on behalf of India make a united appeal for Home Rule or Self-Government, subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain, as will be evident from the collection of the speeches, writings and declarations of the following men of mark in the political world brought together in this volume. The unquestionable conclusion that emerges out of the pronouncements thus made by such competent authorities points alike to the justice and expediency, nay, the inevitable necessity of granting Home Rule to the Indian people without further lapse of time. The publication will be of utmost interest to every student of Indian politics.

CONTENTS.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The disturbance in the Bay is still off Nellore, but is less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in North Madras coast, local in Lower Burma, Lower Bengal and South Madras. Few falls also occurred in Upper Burma. The chief amounts are Diamond Island and Akyab two inches, Coxs Bazar three, False Point four, Mysore and Salem one, and Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.820 Inch
Temperature of Air	76.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.4 "
Dew Point	62.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 630 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 "
Minimum do.	70.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE.NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	162 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m	ft. in		Nov	h. m.	ft. in
Wed.	14	m 10 32	26 7	m	14	4 42	19 8
		11 27a	28 7			4 38a	15 5
Thur.	15	m 11 10	23 8	m	15	5 22	19 2
						5 12a	15 0
Fri.	16	m 0 4	29 0	m	16	6 2	19 2
		11 48a	26 8			5 47a	14 11
Sat.	17	m 0 42	29 1	m	17	6 42	19 3
		0 27a	26 6			6 23a	15 1
Sun.	18	m 1 21	28 11	m	18	m 7 23	19 6
		1 9a	26 3			m 7 2a	15 7
Mon.	19	m 2 2	28 6	m	19	m 8 8	19 8
		1 57a	25 8			7 46a	16 5
Tues	20	m ½ 50	28 0	m	20	m 9 8	19 10
		2 53a	25 2			8 37a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 1m
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d. h. m.
Last Quarter	6 10 53 5 p.m.
New Moon	14 11 53 5 p.m.
First Quarter	22 3 58 8 a.m.
Full Moon	29 0 11 3 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th November, 1917, was 30.063 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

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KENNEDY SEA FACE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the setting in of the cold season, the worries and troubles of the public with regard to the Sea-face promenade have begun again and one does not know what further action to take.

Already the Corporation as well as the Government have been repeatedly approached with the petitions that have been signed by nearly two thousand persons, including Councillors, Justices, Fellows of the University, Graduates, Merchants, Traders etc., to relieve the public of the dust nuisance that rages every morning on the ride provided on the Sea-face, and also to provide some sort of lights at night to enable us to find our way on the foot-path, with some safety. Government have turned a deaf ear to the legitimate grievances, and people are at a loss now, whom to approach to have their grievances redressed.

Under the circumstances the public have to turn eyes to the powerful voice and influence of the Press, in the hope that these complaints may reached the ear of our benign Government, to give some relief from the great discomfort and annoyance, people are suffering every day. When people try to get out either in the morning or evening, for about an hour or so from the vitiated atmosphere of our overcrowded and unhealthy city, in the hope of enjoying some fresh breeze on the Kennedy foot-path, they are assailed with highly annoying sand-clouds and find their expectation of enjoying purer air, for at least an hour, entirely frustrated. People return home with irritated throats and eyes resulting sometimes in sore throats or congested eyes.

If people go out a little later in the evening at the same place, after their day's hard work and toil, they have to grope their way as best as they can in utter darkness at times.

We hear that watering the ride and provision of even dim lights, have been discontinued on grounds of economy. But we don't think that such economy could be defended in any way in matters of such absolute necessities.—Yours, etc.,

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Hindu: 1st Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Mahomedan: 28th of Mohurrum, 1336.
Parsi: 10th of Khordad, 1288.
Jewish: 30th of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, November 16.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m., Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Story of the Rosary."
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman, Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Her Husband's Wife" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties—6-30 p.m., Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail ..	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time om Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

Corps Order by Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Rifles.

POONA, Nov. 14.

PART I.

1148 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday, 17-11-1917, at Headquarters:—

Wednesday 14th, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.
Friday 16th, 7 to 9 p.m., "A" Company and "B" Company (Actives and Recruits), Reserves voluntary, Dress Marching order, Grey Shirts. Route marching. (March discipline).

1149 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Thursday 15th, Tuesday 20th, Tuesday 27th and Friday 30th November, 1917, at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m., each day for the firing of matches 4, 5 and 6.

1150 Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m., daily except Sundays until further notice.

1151 Cycle Orderly.—N. C. O.'s and men desirous of acting as despatch riders and cycle orderlies are requested to apply to the Adjutant, in person from whom full particulars can be obtained.

Only those in possession of Cycles need apply. Motor cycles preferred.

PART II.

1152 Standing Order.—Members not in possession of Corps Standing Orders or copies of new para. 11, regarding Dress, are directed to apply for same at Headquarters at once.

1153 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 3 Coy. Q.M.S. A. Robertson, "B" Company, from 9-11-17 to 15-11-17.
No. 165 Pte. J. Lissonburg, "A" Company, from 13-11-17 to 18-11-17.
No. 59 Sergt. F. W. Marrs, "B" Company, from 13-11-17 to 19-11-17.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles,
(Indian Defence Force).

BAND AT THE COLABA WAR HOSPITAL

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15. p.m.

GUJARAT COLLEGE AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that the Principal of the Gujarat College is bent upon opening the college on November, 19th in spite of the plague working havoc in Ahmedabad. The college was closed on September 15th owing to plague, when there occurred only 15 or 20 cases. Now when the total mortality arising from plague deaths is alarmingly high, when there is a great rise in the prices of the food-stuffs, when the view of the city is dismal and gloomy, when even the healthiest localities are being affected, it is worth while to think of the poor students, numbering about 600. I hope, therefore, the Principal will extend the period of vacation.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

Broach Nov. 13.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

DOCK-LABOURERS CONVICTED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Excise Department charged Mahomed Gani and Alijan Khan Namur Khan, dock labourers, with possessing eight pounds of opium each. The accused who were suspected of importing opium into Bombay had their movements watched, and they were caught at the Parel Railway Station with the opium in their possession. Both were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, otherwise six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

VICTORIA COLLIDES WITH MOTOR.

DRIVER OF FORMER FINED RS. 100.

Before Mr. A. H. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Doran charged a hack-victoria driver, Hemraj Gafoor, with rash and negligent driving. The prosecution case was that a motor car was going along Queen's Road towards the Wodehouse Bridge on the proper side of the road, when the accused's victoria came up from the opposite direction and dashed into the front portion of the car damaging it. The driver, it was stated, was drunk at the time.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 50 were ordered to be given to the owner of the car.

A FATHER'S VIEW OF VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter on Vaccination in your columns of date. I am not in the habit of writing to the papers but must thank you for allowing discussion on vaccination. By this kindness you will gladden the hearts of thousands of fathers, who have every reason to abhor vaccination as a dire enemy to the physical well-being of their children. I should as soon think that the bite of a mad dog would prevent my children dying of hydrophobia, as to think that vaccination would prevent them taking small-pox and I look upon the law which wishes to force down our throats this quack nostrum as a gross outrage on our parental rights.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVING FATHER.

THE CONGRESS AND CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the Congress is approaching I have to make a suggestion through your paper. The provision during the Congress week of separate "Boarding Arrangements" for each caste and creed of the delegates from various Provinces entails a wasteful expenditure of public money which might well be turned to much better account. The endless bickerings ensuing out of the separate arrangements are almost a necessary feature of the arrangements every year. With a view to remedy this state of things and to promoting the growth of fellow-feeling among the delegates from various provinces, I humbly propose that at the time of this year's Congress and in future, only two kitchens should be aranged for (1) the vegetarians and (2) the non-vegeterians.

Delegates should realise that they are on political pilgrimage and that they should forego not only a few comforts but should be prepared to outgrow some of their hard prejudices. I am inclined to think a little selfdenial on the part of delegates combined with the exercise of a little tact in making arrangements that may be acceptable to all sections will save an enormous amount of needless expenditure and will knit the people close together. I hope and trust that the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Congress will kindly take up this suggestion.

Yours, etc.,
Mrs. AVANTIKA GOKHALAY.

Bihar, Motihari,
11-11-1917.

WAR ALLOWANCES FOR SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears from Item No. 89 of the Agenda of the next Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation published in to-days issue of your widely circulated paper that the Commissioner has recommended a special War Allowance of Rs. 10 per month to all Municipal Employees drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200 per month. This announcement has I need not say, gladdened the hearts of a very large number of poor clerks and others in Municipal employ. Since several months past we have been hearing of such special allowances granted to employees of one office or another of this great city, and this decision of the Commissioner, late though it is, may just be said to be the outcome of British equity and consideration for the condition of poor subordinates. I sincerely trust that the Municipal Councillors will unanimously adopt the recommendations of the Commissioner. Need I say sir, that the whole Municipal staff is indebted to your popular paper for the kind facility afforded to them for voicing their grievances through its columns?

That prices of all articles,—necessaries of life or luxuries, have advanced considerably since the outbreak of the war, and specially during the last one year, none can deny. A stroll in any market will convince even the most hard-hearted, that this abnormal rise in the prices of food-stuffs, clothing and other articles tells very heavily on poor and middle class families. Further, landlords are vieing with one another in increasing the rents of their houses and chawls, and the misery and the despair of supporters of large families having slender incomes is simply pitiable. It is therefore not a little surprising that no such War Allowance has yet been given to the employees of the most important departments of the well-known House of Tatas. Mr. Editor, I am referring here to the Hydro-Electric department of this great and leading Mercantile firm, which has since some months past again granted increments to the staff of all their other departments. From the last report of the Tatas' Hydro-electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., published in your columns only a few days back, it appears that the Company has been able to pay 8 per cent Dividend for the half year ended 30th June last and the speech delivered by Sir Dorab Tata, the Chairman of the Board of Directors augurs increased prosperity in the near future. Is it then sir, too much to expect that the employees who chiefly contribute to this increasing prosperity should be treated with greater kindness, consideration and justice? During the absence on leave of some seven months of the General Manager of the Company, although there were over a dozen Gazetted Bank Holidays his Offices were closed for not more than three days, regardless of the religious feelings of the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Staff! This stringency regarding holidays is also exercised at the other stations of the Company viz., at Panvel, Parel and Khopoli, and consequently the staff has to work from one end of the month to the other without a single holiday excepting Sundays which is also denied at out-stations like Panvel and Khopoli. Are the Agents aware of this state of affairs?—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

MOSLEMS AND COMING REFORMS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEAGUE'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

If at all the Moslem leaders decide to wait upon the Secretary of State owing to the situation created by the question of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali's continued internment, then the following is the summary of a scheme of provincial reforms drawn up by the Provincial Muslim League, Central Provinces and Berar, to be submitted to Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy by the Muslim deputation consisting of some 27 Muslim members of the Central Provinces and Berar Muslim leagues selected from every district. The scheme is based upon the Congress and Muslim League reform Scheme:—

All revenue to be Imperial and Provincial and the Government of India to make contract for five years. The Indian Empire to have a Privy Council and a chartered High Court in every province.

Members of the bar to hold all judicial appointments, the distinction between regulated and non-regulated or major or minor province to be abolished. The Provincial Legislative Council should possess all the powers of legislation except foreign and military affairs. The judicial and executive to be separated. Three-fifths of the number must be Indians in the Services. Posts to be reserved for different communities in proportion to numerical and political strength and communal representation in municipalities, district board and local bodies to be maintained. No bill to be passed if three-fourth members of that community in that Council opposes it. No one not knowing English or a convict to be made a member of the Councils. Free and compulsory education, encouragement in higher education and adequate provision for female education to be made. Arrangement for Urdu and Persian to be made for Musalmans.

C. P. GOVERNMENT.

The Central Provinces and Berar Government to consist of a Governor, Executive Council and Legislative Council. The Governor and Executive Council members not to belong to the I.C.S., Six Executive Council members to be designated as ministers and to be in charge of six departments and not less than three to be Indians and out of these one to be Musalman recommended by the Musalman members of the Provincial Legislative Council. If the strength of the Imperial Legislative Council, is 150 then the Central Provinces and Berar to have fifteen members, eleven from the Central Provinces and four from Berar. Out of 15 elected members three should be Musalmans elected by Musalman voters.

The Divisional Commissionership to be abolished. Local self-government and village organisation to be encouraged. The C. P. and Berar Legislative Council to consist of 100 members, 60 elected by C. P. and 20 by Berar and 20 by nomination. Out of eighty elected, fifteen should be Musalmans elected by Muslim voters and 20 should be non-Brahmin other than Christian. To Musalmans and Parsees one vote to be given to each man. Communal representation is urged to avoid a prepondering voice of any single community. The president of the council to be elected by the Council and not by the Governor.

SIND ZAMINDARS AND COMING REFORMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Nov. 14

A representative well attended, meeting of members of the Sind Zamindars' Association was held in Hyderabad (Sind) yesterday to claim their share in the coming reforms. Zamindars from all parts of Sind, attended. Many others sent telegrams and letters of sympathy with the objects of the meeting and wishing it success. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, President, Zamindars' Association, presided. The memorial to Mr. Montagu was unanimously adopted demanding that land revenue questions including the revision of settlements be settled, subject to the Provincial Council's control, that the Zamindar's and Jagirdars of each district of the province should have one representative on the Provincial Council, that the councils should be enlarged having a substantial elective majority whose resolutions should be made binding on the Executive, that the budget should be made subject to the Councils' vote, that the provincial Governments should be given financial autonomy, that education should be made free and compulsory for the masses that Mr. Patel's Bill on the subject should be extended to agricultural tracts, that the Sind Zamindars and Jagirdars be given one representative on the Imperial Council at each election, that the obnoxious chair system now preventing contact between the people and officials should be abolished and that judicial and executive functions should be separated

THE KANNADA PROVINCE MOVEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 12.

A public meeting was held at Dharwar on Thursday to consider and approve the memorial to be submitted to Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India asking for the formation of a united Kanada province. Rao Bahadur V. B. Joshi, presided.

The draft application, which had been prepared by the select committee of the Karnatak Sabha's executive council, was then submitted and approved.

The All-India Congress Committee has also been addressed asking for the formation of a United Kannada Provincial Congress circle.

ALL-INDIA HINDU SABHA DEPUTATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 13.

The All-India Hindu Sabha deputation to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy is provisionally fixed for 29th November at Delhi. Representatives from all India are expected to join the deputation.

RIOT IN A BROTHERHOOD CHURCH.

BUILDING SET ON FIRE.

For the first time since the riots last July at the Southgate Brotherhood Church, London, the Brotherhood conferences were to have been resumed on October 7, with Mr. Bertrand Russell as the speaker says the "Manchester Guardian."

Some two or three hundred police with about forty mounted men were drafted to the neighbourhood. A considerable crowd had gathered, and people who entered the building were "booed" and hissed. The police drew a cordon which kept the crowd some thirty yards from the doors. The Rev. F. R. Swan presided, and there were only a handful of people in the building. Many of them were women. A number of anti-pacifists were sitting in the pews. The opening hymn having been sung, the Chairman rose, and was received with yells and cheers. One woman jumped to her feet shouting, and men in various parts of the church fired off interruptions—"We don't want your pacifism," "Three cheers for the lads who are driving the Germans back," "You shan't hold any meetings here," etc. While half the congregation sang a hymn, the other half shouted, "Keep the home fires burning," standing on the seats and waving their arms. The church resembled a fairground in its medley of noises.

Women near the door screamed, "Three cheers for the boys at the front" and "Down with the peace meetings." "The dirty dogs," one man standing on a seat bawled continuously. There were cheers and counter-cheers, and eventually an altercation occurred between a prominent interrupter and a soldier, who evidently remonstrated with the interrupters. "You are a disgrace to your uniform," shouted the man, and immediately the soldier, leaping over the intervening pews, began a vigorous attack with his fists upon the interrupter, the latter responding by striking out with a heavy walking stick. Other people, reaching the spot by climbing over the seats, separated the two.

FLAMES IN THE PULPIT.

A rush amid cheers was then made for the pulpit, which was stormed and carried. the Chairman and Mr. Russell being driven into a vestry at the back. A soldier in the audience stood up and flung some missiles towards the platform. A civilian who was among the storming party celebrated the triumphant carrying of the pulpit by repeatedly banging on the church Bible with his stick, and a soldier climbed over the rails into the organ loft above in order to persuade the organist to leave.

The raiders then sang, "God Save the King," and one of them began a tirade against the purposes to which the church has been put. "This church," he declared, "is used constantly for Socialist meetings of the worst possible type.

The pulpit and front part of the church at this time were full of people. Without warning a great flame of fire rose several feet high with explosive effect. It came from the side of the pulpit, and filled the church with an intense heat, having evidently been caused by petrol or some other inflammable spirit. Everyone in the vicinity immediately scattered, and a number of police rushed into the building. They at once attacked the flames with their capes, and succeeded in beating the fire out. The church was then rapidly cleared, and the fire engines arrived and took precautions against any further outbreak. The interrupter who had been at loggerheads with the soldier was attacked on his way out by a civilian, and flung out into the street.

The crowds behind the police cordon greeted the termination of the meeting with loud cheers. It was only with the utmost difficulty that the police restrained them from breaking through and wrecking the building. As the congregation came out into the street several were badly assaulted by the mob, which included many women.

(Continued from column 6.)

graph to him daily the results of the match. The speaker was afraid that in giving this away he was putting his Excellency for the first time since his arrival in Bombay in opposition to his Parsi friends, because if his Excellency wished the University team a complete success he must be wishing the Parsi Gymkhana a complete failure. It was a very great honour for the speaker to captain the team, which included Englishmen, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans.

SCORES OF THE DAY.

The following are the scores of yesterday's match, which will be continued to-day:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

D. K. Kapadia l-b-w b Dongre	41
J. Elchidana b Grutta	18
K. K. Irani b Kagal	27
H. J. Vajifdar (retired)	104
T. R. Parekh b Grutta	9
F. Kapadia l-b-w b Kagal	67
N. P. Pavri b Kagal	3
K. P. Lala b Kagal	3
Dr. M. E. Pavri (capt.) b Kagal	0
M. B. Vatcha b Grutta	5
P. Daruwala (not out)	6
Extras	30
Total	313

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Dongre (senior) b Daruwala	3
Dongre (junior) b Vatcha	2
Kagal b Daruwala	0
Prof. Sisson (capt.) (not out)	1
Dhonde b Daruwala	1
Mehta (not out)	2
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	0
Total (for 4 wkts.)	15

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kagal	24	58	5	5
Bhonsle	19	54	2	0
Grutta	14	52	1	3
Dongre (senior)	8	31	2	1
Dhonde	3	25	0	0
Mirza	2	27	0	0
Deodher	4	13	0	0
Sisson	5	15	0	0
Dongre (junior)	1	8	0	0

Umpires: Messrs. P. N. Polishwala and J. E. Reporter.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY V. PARSI GYMKHANA.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

An interesting cricket match was played yesterday between the Bombay University and the Parsi Gymkhana. This is the first match of its kind in this Presidency and it consequently evoked considerable interest.

At the luncheon, after the loyal toast had been proposed and duly honoured, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, who presided, in asking those present to drink to the health of the Vice-Chancellor and others present, said: "We are all pleased to see our Vice-Chancellor Mr. Setalvad gracing the occasion and thus encouraging us in our humble efforts in the field of cricket. We are also glad to see Sir Dorab Tata and Sir Francis Stewart who so well represent sport and industry. Many years ago I played cricket at the Elphinstone College, Parel, on a sandy and a dilapidated pitch, getting not a few rib roasters, but things have improved since then and what is more we have been able to produce from our colleges some fine exponents of the game and owing to the shield matches the standard of play has considerably improved.

THE SPORTING SPIRIT.

I need not say that besides the disciplinary value of cricket it enables its votaries to lead healthy, clean and manly lives. I believe that national health is better than national wealth and some time must be devoted by our students to regular physical culture which will help them in their studies. I am glad to see that our students enter into the spirit of the game and friendly contests like to-day's are bound to do great good to all concerned and you will all join with me in thanking Professor Sisson and his friends and the energetic honorary secretary of the Parsi Gymkhana, Mr. J. M. Divecha, in organising this very interesting fixture. Some people carp at our 'flannelled fools' but they have only to see the sportsmen's roll of Honour to recant their opinion. I read the other day that more than 100 Cambridge Blues and hundreds of sportsmen had given their lives for their King and country and it was shown that those who played well fought well too. I am sure, given equal opportunities the Indians will also, render a good account of themselves in the field."

PARSIS AND CRICKET.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, thanked Mr. J. M. Framji Patel and other members of the Parsi Gymkhana, for their kind hospitality and for the manner in which they had responded to the toast. He said it was a great gratification to him that they had asked him to be their guest that afternoon. He would tell them, strange as it might seem, that during all his life—political as well as private—his best friends were among the Parsis, and to be the guest of the Parsi Gymkhana was certainly a matter of great gratification to him. The importance and usefulness of manly sports like cricket as part of University life could not be overweighed. He wished all success to the efforts of the University team which had been organised by Professor Sisson. He had a pleasant duty to perform and that was to ask them to drink to the health of the Parsi team and he coupled with it the name of Dr. Pavri, whose achievements in the field of cricket were well-known.

Dr. M. E. Pavri responding to the toast, expressed a hope that the fixture would be a permanent one. He gave the toast of the University team and coupled with it the name of Prof. Sisson, who was now a Lieutenant having got a commission.

ENCOURAGEMENT ON ALL SIDES.

Professor Sisson said the idea of raising a University team was suggested by the Parsi Gymkhana. All that had been left for him to do was to consult the Principals of different colleges and he was glad to say that all colleges had worked whole-heartedly with him in the matter, and he had received equal encouragement from the University authorities. H. E. the Chancellor also gave them every encouragement possible, and had wished the University team every success and had asked him to tele-

(Continued in column 5.)

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NOTICE TO READERS.

The Editor can only receive callers between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. and on no account outside those hours.

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Publication Supervisor,
"Bombay Chronicle",
Medows St., Fort,
Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 15, 1917.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

The splendid services which women have rendered and the immense sacrifices they have made have formed one of the amazing facts of these three long and weary years of the war—a fact the memory of which future generations, secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of these services and sacrifices, will not let willingly die. As for the women themselves, during the war they have come into their own in a way that not the most ardent advocate of their cause would have expected. The war has brought many a change in the mental conceptions of men. But of these, none perhaps is so pregnant with immense possibilities of human progress as the change in man's view of woman's capacity as citizen, of her hopes and her ambitions. While the exigencies of the war have given women opportunities they never had before of vindicating their fitness for tasks from which they were excluded by privilege and prejudice, men have come to realise, more and more, that the right role of women in the society of the present is not that of a picturesque heroine but his equal comrade in the adventure of life. Thus it is that the cause of women's suffrage, which was thwarted for decades in Britain was won after two years of war.

The triumph of women in the West has not been without its effect on the women of this country, where long before the war silent and wide-spread activities for their emancipation had been in existence and where the traditions of woman's manifold participations in the public life of the State, whether in ancient India or in the palmy days of Islam, are still cherished. A great opportunity for stimulating these somewhat isolated activities and thereby immensely helping forward the cause of Indian womanhood, would be missed if the women of India were to fail to place their views on, and their claims in, the Post-War Reforms before the Secretary of State. Fortunately, the opportunity is not to be missed. A movement has already been set on foot, principally through the exertions of the women members of the senate of the Indian Women's University, to organise a deputation of women to Mr. Montagu. An application signed by Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhrani, B.A., Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, Mrs. Saoralabai Naik, M.A., Mrs. Vidyagaori R. Nilkanth, B.A., and Mrs. Sarangamma, B.A., has been sent to Mr. Montagu requesting him to receive a deputation from the Women of India, who will lay before him an address and statement from widely representative women regarding Post-War Reforms necessary to be brought about in the interests of the vast female population of India, and to express their views on suggested political reforms, and the effect which they may have on women. In his reply to the deputation of women on the subject of Indentured Labour, Lord Chelmsford rightly stated that the Government of India would be greatly helped if they could hear the views of women, especially on the matter of Indian women's education. Apart from this and the inherent right of Indian women to be heard in common with every other section of the community, their claim is strengthened by the statement made by Mr. Fisher in the Commons the other day that the further and proper development of primary education (in which Indian women are especially interested) was dependent on the settlement of political and administrative questions which Mr. Montagu is to discuss in India this winter. We have no doubt, therefore, the All-India Women's Deputation will be received without any hesitation. The deputation has been organised because the educated women of India have awakened to their responsibilities in the public life of the country and have their own independent opinions about the reforms that are necessary for the progress of India. It will be representative of the many organizations that have been started by and for women during the past few years, such as the Women's Home Rule League Branches, Women's Indian Associations, the Indian Women's University the Seva Sadan and others. It will, above all, be the index of the new outlook of Indian women.

The draft of the statement to be placed before Mr. Montagu has not yet been finally adopted, but we have been privileged to learn and indicate its salient features. The most emphatic fact in the statement is that the women of India understand and support the broad claims of their people for self-Government within the Empire, and press for its bestowal as urgently as do their brothers. They have therefore, in large numbers, signed the petition organized by Mr. Gandhi in favour of the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms. Further, their interests, as one-half of the people, being directly affected by the demand in the scheme that the members of the Legislative Councils should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible, they pray that, when such a franchise is drawn up, women may be recognised as "people." In agreeing with the demand that a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, they ask that it should include the representation of women. They urge that the precedent of admitting women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted, have been delegates and speakers and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus, they insist, the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens and they urgently claim that in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, their sex shall not be made a disqualification for service in public life. Last but not least, they draw attention to the urgent necessity for immediate action in educational reforms. To this end, they urge a pronouncement by the Government in favour of compulsory and free education for boys and girls and widely extended secondary education, and for the immediate setting to work to this end. Meanwhile, they insist, Government should devote as much attention to the education of girls as to that of boys so as to remove the present unwise differentiation which provides facilities for ten times as many boys as girls—a policy that defeats its own ends as the uneducated wives of educated men later hold back the progress of the country. Recognising that a better physical standard is also an essential of national progress, they advocate educational means by which to cope with the disastrously high infant mortality rate and the high death rate of young married women. They, therefore, press the Government to establish more medical colleges for women and to institute short maternity courses, in connection with hospitals in large towns throughout the country and to encourage women towards these by scholarships. They deal with all these questions because they feel that unless action is taken with regard to them, all other reforms will lose their full efficacy.

HINDU POLITY OF OLD.

Since the disinternment of Katulya's Arthashastra, the celebrated ancient text book of Hindu polity in Southern India, Sanskrit scholars have been busy unearthing similar monuments of political thought of purely Aryan India. In olden times in India as in other parts of the world few sciences have been cultivated by themselves. A man of learning had to be a man with a knowledge of a number of branches of the principal and subsidiary sciences and experts in special departments of human knowledge, such as we have to-day, were more or less unknown. A partial catalogue of manuscripts treating on the science of government and allied arts in the Sanskrit language has been recently drawn up which evidences the crytallized thought bestowed on the subject in days long gone by and at the same time provides a fresh indication of the mental wealth still lying unexplored and unexploited in the immense libraries scattered throughout India. It is curious to note, that along with the practical aspects of most every-day questions, the ancient Indian devoted himself to the study, as a practical art, of astronomy, which guided him in his daily life in diverse walks. The Saravali, as shown by a writer in the "Modern Review," for instance, is a treatise on astrological influence on wars and coronations. The Rajadharama-Kaustubha describes the jurisdiction of kings, their characteristics and defects. We have descriptions of the noteworthy traits of queens, ministers and priests attached to courts; disquisitions on the duties of kings and the performance of religious rites incumbent upon them. One section of a book of this *genre* treats on the duties particularly to be discharged for some days immediately following a royal coronation.

The book of Kotachakra takes us to an allied martial art, dealing as it does with ground plans of sites and a variety of military citadels. A remarkable work, the Samarasara, investigates supernatural means for success in warfare. It treats of the chances of success from calculations connected with the names of belligerents. Success or otherwise is also predicted from the day of the week, or the age of the moon, at the moment war was declared. The final issue of combats appears also to be prognosticated by the names and positions of armies taken up in battle array. The direction in which the wind blows has also a military significance. The Hindu strategists expounded theories with various diagrams illustrative of the methods of assaults, blockades and reduction of fortresses. Another book manifests the curious mentality which focussed equal energy on the supernatural and physical appliances for ensuring success in war. Handling a cognate theme the Rajabhushani dilates on the functions of kings and the importance of governments, the various degrees of penalties for malefactors, the attributes of ministers and secretaries and, of course, the Brahmanas attached to the courts. The mention of ambassadors and their robes postulates the commerce of Indian rulers with foreign potentates, while the educational prescriptions, minute and elaborate, demonstrate the solicitude demanded by the up-bringing of sovereigns. The Rajniti Mayukha makes an etymological excursion into the term "raja" as applicable to all the Kshattriyas and also deals with ceremonials to be observed at coronations, the ritual appropriate to the occasion, and details the seven attributes of the ruler making for the "keeping of his subjects in happiness." Nor are minutiæ touching upon the royal table, hunting and attire left out by the observant and practised thinkers who prepared special treatises on every conceivale department of human activity and luxury. We have chapters devoted to the royal exchequer, the organisation of the metropolis, rewards and honours, the up-keep of elephants and horses and the etiquette to be observed at embassies. The Virachintamani exhaustively describes the science and practice of archery with special reference to its application in war. The scientific advancement of this important arm in ancient times may be judged by the circumstance that the book mentions "computation of direct velocity, shooting at moving objects and aiming at invisible ones from the sounds emanating from them."

How far the theoretical ordinance laid-down by these military manuals for battle array and disposition of infantry, cavalry and elephant corps were carried out in practice, we perhaps will never have the means of ascertaining; but it is proved beyond doubt that special regulations were compiled for the guidance of generals and judging from the wealth of manuscript material and the instructions it embodies, it would appear that it was impossible for a commander-in-chief in the field to be surprised by an emergency which was not provided for in his text book. This may move the sceptic to a smile at the expense of the wisdom of the East which fritters itself away in the creation of visions hard of practical realisation and providing for emergencies is that may never arise. But it demonstrates the extreme keenness of intellect which declines to scorn investigation even into the art of warfare, although the genius of the people profoundly devoted to peace revolted at the conception of shedding avoidable blood.

Notes of the Day.

The Mountain in Labour!

The reactionaries were hard put to it when they were besought by Indian leaders to find some breathing space to produce their "constructive" proposals. The "Madras Mail," which does most of the thinking (*sic*) for the firebrands, has finally announced that their programme is "frankly nowhere." Why? Because, it says, with the solemn air of delivering a priceless legal concept, the "onus" lies on the part of the Indian leaders and they should produce a programme. We congratulate the members of the much trumpeted conference at Calcutta on finding themselves to be so happily situated. It seems almost like a practical joke and reminds one of the laconic lecture "There are none" delivered to the audience who assembled to hear a much-advertised address on "Snakes in Ireland." Their representation to Mr. Montagu, unlike the Congress-League Scheme, is not yet available for daylight criticism. They have first, perhaps, to see which way the cat jumps. But the "Madras Mail" says that there should be "some" increase in the influence of "loyal Indian opinion" in provincial administration and another reform alleged to be favoured by European opinion is that ultimately the Executive Council should consist entirely of officials. We live in great times!

Central Powers and Belgium.

According to an Amsterdam telegram Admiral von Tirpitz has declared that the question whether Germany or Britain should become the protector of Belgium would become decisive in the issue of the war and the German future. This represents the extreme Prussian view of the Belgian question and, as might have been expected, it is also a gross misrepresentation of British aims. Britain went to war primarily to secure the independence of Belgium from the dominance of any European Power. An independent Belgium, of course, will not fit in with the ambition of Germany herself and von Tirpitz is quite frank about this. "Germany's military security," he says, "lay in Belgium." This was the only way to secure compensation for her economic losses." And we have a foretaste of what a German peace would mean in the cynical admission of this arch-Prussian that "Paper treaties would safeguard nothing." It is noteworthy, however, that this does not represent the views of all parties in the Central Empires. A demonstration of fifty thousand Socialists in Vienna, for instance, has just passed a resolution expressing the opinion that war could be ended if Austrians and Germans disavowed the desire for territorial acquisitions and assured the complete independence of Belgium.

Politics in Schools.

The Indian bureaucratic idea of education is to divorce it from the currents of national life. How far the apotheosis of the "atmosphere of pure study" may be carried is seen in the recent attempts made in various parts of the country to restrict the freedom of students in acquiring political education. The folly of these attempts has been demonstrated again and again and fresh proof is provided by the contrast of attitude between the negative policy of the Government of India and the positive policy of the United States. President Wilson has just ordered that all school children in the United States shall have special instruction calculated to give a broader view of human possibilities than now exists. In the course of the letter which he has addressed to all school authorities in the country, he says:

"When the war is over we must apply the wisdom which we have acquired in purging and ennobling the life of the world. In these vital tasks of acquiring a broader view of human possibilities the common school must have a large part. I urge that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of the community and national life.

"In order that there may be definite material at hand with which the schools may at once expand their teaching, I have asked Mr. Hoover and Commissioner Claxton to organize proper agencies for the preparation and distribution of suitable lessons in elementary grades and high school classes. The lessons thus suggested will serve the double purpose of illustrating in a concrete way what can be undertaken by the schools and stimulating teachers in all parts of the country to formulate new and appropriate materials drawn directly from the communities in which they live."

The Only Way to Enduring Peace.

The address which President Wilson has just delivered before the convention of American Labour Federations is opportune. Being himself a pacifist by conviction, President Wilson's words may well be laid to heart by the Russian Maximalists who in their anxiety for peace do not know how best to secure it. "I am opposed," says President Wilson. "not to the feelings of pacifists, but to their stupidity. Pacifists do not know how to get peace." With the present German war map unbroken, any peace that may come will merely strengthen the control of the world by Germany, destroying, among other things, even hopes of social revolution to which the Russian Maximalists have pinned their faith. For this, said President Wilson, is the last and decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom. Therefore, the only way to secure the victory of the new principle is to win the war.

The Prag Mahal Fire.

The report of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade in regard to the outbreak of fire in Prag Mahal in July last deserves more than a passing notice at the hands of those who are anxious to see that the dangers to the lives of residents in an overcrowded city like Bombay are minimised as far as possible. The Chief Officer points out that but for the absence of other means of escape besides the solitary staircase which caught fire, the lives that were lost might have been saved. He writes:

> Except for these staircases there are no other ordinary means of escape from the building, i.e., no external ladders or direct communications with the neighbouring building Block B and C. From a fire point of view these staircases should be condemned as a means of escape or exit. Not only should they be reconstructed of stone but they require to be protected from the fire risks of the ground floor from the lift shaft and smoke and heat generally. External staircases should be provided to all floors."

These remarks are unfortunately true, of not a few buildings that have been built of recent years and their truth was tragically brought home by the fire in the Ekadasi Building last week.

Storage of Cinema Films.

The Municipal Commissioner, in forwarding the Chief Officer's report to the Corporation, states that a proposal was submitted to Government in 1916, for an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to make the storage of cinema films,—and the two fires referred to, it will be remembered, were due in all human probability to an explosion in cinema film shops,—in quantities exceeding 20lbs. licensable. The law has not yet been amended, though the proposed amendment is included in a draft Bill which has been referred by Government to the Corporation. We trust that the proposed legislation will be expedited with the least possible delay and that the municipal license will provide that the storage of cinema films should not be permitted in buildings ordinarily used for residential purposes.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies arrived at Belgaum on Wednesday morning and were met by Mr. Mountford and the leading officers at the station. In the morning their Excellencies visited the Indian troops hospital, the station hospital and the site of the Soldiers' Club. They also inspected the packing of the whiffs of the east. Her Excellency met the lady war-workers of the Women's Branch at the Collector's Bungalow. Their Excellencies lunched with Mr. Mountford and afterwards motored to Astoli camp.

LORD READING RETURNS FROM AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 12 p.m., Nov. 14.

It is officially announced that Lord Reading has completed his mission in America and arrived in England.

A special Tribunal under the Defence of India Act has commenced investigation of the charges arising out of the recent riots.

The Government of India has sanctioned the formation of a depot for Wireless Signal Service. The news depot will be located at the charges arising out of the recent Arrah riots.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN PETROGRAD.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF LEADERS' ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

We have this morning two series of telegrams, one announcing the victory of M. Kerensky and the other his defeat and even preparations for his arrest. The latest telegram alleges a Kerensky reverse. The messages are conflicting, but there seems no doubt that a serious and bloody encounter took place on the 12th instant. The issue is apparently uncertain, but Petrograd has been the scene of savage attacks on soldiers and non-combatants.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 8-25 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

A telegram of yesterday's date from Stockholm says that it is reported there that a Foreign Legation has received a despatch from Petrograd reporting a bloody struggle on Monday between M. Kersneky's troops and the Bolsheviks barring the way to Petrograd. M. Kerensky is reported to have been victorious.

ALL TROOPS SIDE WITH KERENSKY.

LENIN REPORTED CAPTURED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13, 10-55 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

A telegram of to-day's date from Copenhagen says that travellers who have arrived at Haparanda from Russia confirm the report that M. Kerensky has completely defeated the Maximalists. M. Kerensky, M. Kaledin and M. Korniloff have formed a Triumvirate in Petrograd where all troops now side with M. Kerensky. All Ministers of the Kerensky Cabinet except two have been liberated. It is reported that Lenin has been captured.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF PETROGRAD.

VIOLENCE AND BARBARITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

7-40 a.m.—Fighting occurred in the streets of Petrograd over the week-end between members of the Officer Training Corps and the extremist mob who besieged the barracks, one of which was stormed after a fierce struggle and the bodies of cadets were thrown from windows. A motor car conveying a party of cadets was held up by the sailors in the street. The cadets put up a plucky fight, but were finally overwhelmed. The occupants of the car were bayonetted and trampled into a formless mass.

EXTREMIST ATROCITIES.

KERENSKY OCCUPIES PART OF PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

2-45 p.m.—Telegrams from Petrograd indicate continued chaos. The Extremist force consists of the Red Guard and sailors supported by thousands of armed factory hands who are committing all descriptions of atrocities and excesses. A correspondent inspected the Winter Palace which has been sacked. Bolsheviks arrested hundreds of women soldiers preparing to defend the palace and handed them over to licentious and drunken soldiers. They then pillaged the palace and created indescribable confusion, slashed pictures, shattered valuable China and ripped up upholstery. Fortunately the Provisional Government had previously removed the principal art treasures. A later message from Copenhagen states that M. Kerensky's troops have taken possession of the part of Petrograd particularly the Nevski Prospekt. Bolsheviks are taking refuge in their Headquarters.

SCARCITY IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12, 1-0 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

It is reported from Haparanda that Petrograd on the 10th instant had only four days supply of bread while Finland is breadless. Soldiers have seized fifty-one waggons of bread bound for Finland. There is only a week's supply of corn on the northern front. Reports of the German landings on Aaland Island and the Finnish coast appear to be baseless.

ALLEGED ORDERS FOR CAPTURE.

AN ASTOUNDING PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

3-50 p.m.—A wireless Russian communiqué says:—After bitter fighting yesterday near Tsarskoe Selo, the revolutionary army completely defeated the counter-revolutionary forces of M. Kerensky and M. Korniloff. M. Mouravieff commanding the forces opposing M. Kerensky, after announcing the latter's defeat, orders measures for the capture of M. Kerensky and forbids similar adventures which are endangering the revolution.

M. Tromsky has issued the following proclamation:—History will record that during the night of November 12th, Kerensky's attempt to move the counter-revolutionary forces against the capital received a decisive reply. Kerensky is retiring and we are taking the offensive. The sailors, soldiers and workmen of Petrograd know how to impose and will impose with arms, the will and power of democracy.

The Bourgeoisie endeavoured to separate the army from the revolution. M. Kerensky attempted to break it by the violence of cossackdom. Both efforts have failed.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR PASSCHENDAELE.

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH AIR-CRAFT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight reports, increased enemy artillery activity throughout the day at a number of points on the Ypres battlefront especially in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele. Our aeroplanes on Monday machine-gunned many ground targets and bombed various centres of hostile activity. The enemy's machines dropped a few bombs on our side of the line. We brought down one enemy machine and drove down five. Two of ours have not returned.

CONTROVERSY REGARDING PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MR. ASQUITH DEMANDS A STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith asked if Mr. Lloyd George would be present to-morrow as he wished to ask him when he would be prepared to make a statement regarding the very serious matters dealt with in his speech in Paris. (Cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law replied that Mr. Lloyd George would be present to-morrow.

The Premier's speech in Paris has created considerable controversy, the political aspect of which was reflected in Mr. Asquith's question in the Commons, which may lead to important debate. "The Times" is of opinion that the speech has opened floodgates to torrents of expert criticism, and the "Westminster Gazette" says:—"Beware of any soldier or statesman who supposes everything that is wrong is due to the blundering of somebody else."

ENEMY AEROPLANE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 15.

The Admiralty says:—The air service carried out yesterday numerous patrols and took part in several engagements in which one enemy machine was destroyed, and three were driven down out of control. We bombed the Houttaye aerodrome obtaining direct hits on sheds. All our machines returned.

GRAND STRATEGY OF ENEMY IN ITALY.

IMPOSING RESERVES

APPROACH OF FOUR ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Nov. 15.

Wiring on Monday evening Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters said:—The troops occupying Carnia and Cadore have succeeded in retiring with small losses and rejoined the main army whose new line runs from the sea to the slopes of the Alps. Thence following the slopes it ascends the Brenta river and traverses the Sugana Valley, its total length being fifty miles, and against it the enemy is now directing four armies. The southernmost is commanded by Von Bulow, next to north is Von Boroevicks Army. Von Krobatin is commanding in Cadore, while Von Hoetzendorf is endeavouring to break through in Trentino. All depends on the amount of pressure the enemy is able to exercise. It is stated that the enemy reserves hereabouts are imposing and constantly increasing.

FRESH ENEMY TROOPS IN ITALY.

RELEASED FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 12 p.m., Nov. 14.

The political situation in Russia has rendered it possible for the enemy to detach important contingents from the east to Italy. A powerful drive preceded by the systematic attempts to undermine the moral of Italians with a view to breaking down resistance clearly reveals the present methods of Germans. Instead of attacking Russia the enemy is renewing his efforts to fraternise. The present extremists outbreaks will probably have marked influence on the general strategy of war which we must be prepared to meet.

BELGIAN HORRORS REPEATED

UNSPEAKABLE CRIMES IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Nov. 13.
Recd. 12 p.m., Nov. 14.

It is reported from the front that Germans are tying prisoners and men, women and children in a line between them and the Italian Army hoping by this means to prevent Italians from attacking. Heartrending scenes have been witnessed. Germans are repeating other acts committed in Belgium, sacking and burning property violating women, mutilating children, and spreading terror everywhere.

INTERRELATIONS OF STRATEGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Nov. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George's tribute in Paris yesterday together with other leaders' recent tributes in regard to the unique value and insight of the United States' views on strategical problems enhances the interest of the American War Secretary's weekly review, which this week contains the following passage:—The close interrelation of events on all fronts cannot be too frequently emphasised..

SCARCITY OF TEA IN UNITED KINGDOM.

SALES AT MAXIMUM PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 12 noon. Nov. 14.

Over four and a half million pounds of tea were available at the sales this week, equivalent to six and a half days' civil requirements for the United Kingdom. Five millions will be available next week, so retail scarcity should quickly be relieved, but owing to the uncertainty of the future brokers emphasise that strict economy is still necessary.

15,255 packages were offered at the Indian tea sales yesterday, the highest amount offered at one sale since the control scheme started. Practically the whole was sold at maximum prices.

PREMIER AND M. VENEZELOS ARRIVE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 12 noon. Nov. 14.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Venizelos have arrived in London.

FORTNIGHTLY MAILS TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 12 p.m., Nov. 14.

The Post Office announces that Indian mails will be despatched fortnightly, beginning this week. No information can be given regarding the dates of posting.

ITALIAN RECOVERY.

POSITION SOUTH OF ASIAGO TAKEN.

DELUGE OF RAIN HAMPERS ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 13
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

Wiring yesterday Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters said:—Rain is coming down like a second Deluge filling the canals and ditches, and washing out roads while rivers practically non-existent a fortnight ago are now a mile wide. Snow is falling thickly on mountains accompanied by windstorms and great cold. Taking advantage of the atmospheric conditions, enemy surprised Gallio north-east of the Asiago Plateau in Sette Communi. The Austrians evidently planned from Gallio to command the region south of Asiago, but the Italian infantry attacked the position despite a hurricane of wind and snow, and reached the village reconquering the position. Fighting took place from house to house, and desperate hand to hand encounters occurred, the ground being covered with enemy corpses. All attempts of the Austrians to debouch along Val Sugana or through Sette Communi and valleys leading to Vicenza and Padua have so far been completely frustrated.

STRENGTH OF OUR POSITION.

A high Italian military authority in an interview with Reuter's representative, pointed out that the Italian line is now only one-third of its length before the offensive while the enemy's communications are becoming daily longer and more dangerous. Italians are now holding a strong line which, General Cadorna meant to hold in case of retreat. The situation at Asiago is unclear the town itself is unimportant and Italians still hold hills to the south, which are valuable for defence.

ATTACK ON ASIAGO REPULSED.

WE INFLICT SERIOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed a strong attack on the Asiago Plateau, after a desperate struggle inflicting serious losses. We captured an enemy detachment westward of Asiago releasing some of our men. The enemy is in contact with our lines from Brenta to the lower Piave. The enemy by means of large boats crossed the Piave establishing a bridgehead at Zenson. We counter-attacked repulsing the enemy towards the river bank.

THE WAR NOT TO DRIFT.

DEMAND FOR MORE WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

Speaking at Plymouth Sir Auckland Geddes said that nobody wanted the war to drift on to 1920, but that or an inconclusive peace would be the result unless we all pulled ourselves together for the most mighty effort in our history. We could meet all demands provided that everybody put his shoulder to the national wheel. After appealing for ten thousand men to build aerodromes and other Government work and a further ten thousand women for auxiliary services Sir A. Geddes hinted at the further combing out of civilians.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

EFFORTS FUTILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 12 p.m., Nov. 14.

Last night's French communiqué said that the enemy vigorously opposed our guns and bombarded our lines in Champagne in the region of the heights and at some points in Argonne.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—The enemy yesterday afternoon attacked our positions on high ground northwards of Passchendaele. He was completely repulsed.

ELLICHPUR SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)
ELLICHPUR, Nov. 13.

A public meeting was held at Ellichpur on Saturday last when resolutions were passed expressing grateful appreciation of the noble and kind hearted solicitude of her Excellency Lady Chelmsford for the well-being and proper nursing of Indian soldiers wounded and disabled in the War and of the "Our Day" movement inaugurated by her to assist this cause and resolving to make suitable arrangements to raise funds on the occasion; welcoming Mr. Montagu; hoping that the noble mission with which he is entrusted would meet with complete and far reaching success; accepting the representation approved by the Amraoti public meeting on the 16th ultimo embodying definite suggestions for Berar; recommending the name of Rao Saheb G. N. Sahasrabudhe be added to the list of the members of the deputation appointed to wait upon Mr. Montagu; and expressing full concurrence with proposals embodied in the schemes of the 19 members of the Viceroy's Council and of the Congress and the Moslem League, passed at the last Lucknow Congress.

EXPLOITS BEFORE BEERSHEBA.

TENACIOUS STRUGGLE OF LONDONERS.

AUSTRIANS CUT DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters wired on 11th instant:—The performances of the London troops in the capture of Beersheba is a story of heroism, endurance, suffering and conquest. It was the youngsters' baptism of real fighting, yet throughout the period described not a single man fell out except as a casualty. They first distinguished themselves in taking Hill 1070, the key to the whole position, but in taking Beersheba from three in the morning of November 6th to four o'clock on 8th. Londoners fought and advanced without a single break for sixty-one hours.

AN IMMENSE CAPTURE.

They stormed four important positions repulsed three counter-attacks defeated and drove in flankguards and captured six hundred prisoners and an immense booty. The first objective was the Kanwakah system, an elaborate and formidable series of trenches and redoubts. Londoners in a nonstop rush went through to the Rushde system which had been carried entirely by noon, a certain number of Irish troops participating in this operation. Londoners after that captured the Sheria station by sundown and proceeded at dawn to attack the hill beyond. The enemy clung on desperately, but were driven out at the point of the bayonet after a remarkable and gallant charge. Four enemy field-guns remained, firing till the officer with the volunteers charged and captured the guns. Following these successes, the bridgehead was organised at Sheria which withstood several counter-attacks.

REPULSE OF TURKS.

Desultory fighting continued practically all day with heavy shelling. The advance was resumed in the evening troops pushing on towards Huj, where they finally halted and effected a junction with the cavalry which had crossed behind Gaza. During this final advance the Turkish flank guard three times attacked, but was driven off. The Turks had established twelve guns including three five-point nine howitzers on the hill south of Huj and there were also three machine-guns slightly in the rear of the field-pieces.

The Worcester and Warwick Yeomanry charged the guns from the neighbouring hill less than two thousand yards away. In the long successive lines at full gallop they tore down one slope and up next in the teeth of a murderous fire of batteries at point blank range. The Yeomanry did not pause, but crashed upon the guns' crews of which, almost entirely Austrians, stood on their ground to the last and were cut down.

GERMAN EXPLANATION OF TURKISH ROUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 15.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemzine Zeitung" euphemistically describes the Turkish retreat in Palestine as another application of "Hindenburg's parrying tactics to which we owe so many successes of past year."

The Turks have merely retreated in the direction of their main forces at Damascus.

TURKS HEAVY LOSSES,

12,000 CEPTURED IN GAZA OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters wiring on 11th instant, says:—Before our troops reached Wadysukerier, the enemy made a brief stand on the ridge north of Beitduras checking our cavalry, but Scottish troops dislodged the enemy by bayonet charge. The booty captured by Australians is important. It includes a number of long range Austrian guns, which were troublesome at Gaza. The Turkish losses in the present operations are estimated at twelve thousand including prisoners and wounded.

NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COONOOR, Nov. 14.

The National Missionary Council concluded its five day session yesterday. It was decided to send an open letter to the missionaries of India setting forth the Council's views on the basic principles underlying any thought or action regarding the present political position. The Council also came to an unanimous opinion upon the Conscience Clause controversy affecting religious education in Indian schools and colleges.

CALCUTTA CRIMINAL MUSEUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

It is understood that there is to be inaugurated at Calcutta a Central Police Station at Lalbazar a police museum on the lines of the institution at Scotland Yard containing the records of many a crime. It will not be open to the general public. Among the exhibits to be assembled in Calcutta will be bombs and fragments of bombs in the recent political cases, revolvers and other specimen of anarchical activity in Bengal.

PARSIS AND REFORMS.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

IF OTHER COMMUNITIES GET IT!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We beg to forward herewith for favour of publication a copy of the memorial to be presented by Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Bart., and other members of the Parsi Community to his Excellency the Viceroy, and the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India.—Yours, etc.

J. J. VIMADALAL,
H. P. MODI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Memorial Committee.

The Zoroastrian Association,
Bombay, Nov. 14.

COPY OF MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency Lord Chelmsford etc., etc., Viceroy and Governor-General of India and The Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India.

The humble memorial of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and other members of the Parsee community.

Respectfully Sheweth.

That with reference to the communiqué of the Government of India dated 15th September, 1917, your Memorialists crave leave to make the following representation.

2. That the Parsi community has been settled in this country for more than a thousand years. That it numbers at present about a hundred thousand, half of whom reside in the City of Bombay, and of the other half the majority is spread over various places in the Bombay Presidency, while a fairly large number is to be found in cities like Calcutta and Nagpur.

3. That on the advent of the British in India, the Parsis were among the first to take advantage of the opportunities which were then placed within the reach of Indians of acquiring knowledge of the literature, arts and science of the West.

4. That by reason of their eager pursuit of Western education, and their natural capacity, intelligence and public spirit, the Parsis were soon able to occupy a leading position among the millions of this vast continent.

5. That in the field of social, political, educational and commercial activities, the labours of a long succession of eminent men whom the community has produced have resulted in giving the Parsis in spite of their numerical inferiority a conspicuous status and position in the country, while their catholic charities have made them widely known throughout the civilised world.

6. That the contribution of the community to the general progress of the country has been recognised on the one hand by the trust and confidence reposed in its leaders by the sister communities, and on the other by the bestowal by Government on many of its distinguished members of the highest honours which are within the reach of the children of the soil. While it is not necessary to dwell upon this further, mention may be made of the distinction achieved by several members of the community in other parts of the Empire, and in this connection your Memorialists may refer to the Freedom of the City of London conferred upon the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who was also the first Indian to receive a hereditary English title, and the election to the House of Commons—a unique achievement for an Indian—of one, whom all classes in the country revered as the Grand Old Man of India, the late Dadabhai Naoroji. It may be added that the only other Indian to be elected a Member of Parliament has also been a Parsi.

7. That the community has borne a prominent share in the development of commerce and industry, and that it has in that sense a very large stake in the country.

8. That by its advanced position in education, its steadfast loyalty, and its civic and political activities, the community humbly submits, it has special claims to be represented in the Councils of the Empire. In connection with this, the unique record of public services of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the field of education, local self-Government and Imperial politics, is too fresh in the mind to need more than a passing reference.

9. That your memorialists do not subscribe to the principle of separate representation, but that if political expediency demands the introduction of communal electorates, your Memorialists are constrained to ask that its interests may be safeguarded as well as those of other minorities, without impairing the opportunities and facilities of representation which it enjoys at present.

10. Strengthened by the assurance given at the close of the last sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council that "no scheme of reform which was sound could be based on injustice to the British or any other community," your Memorialists pray that in the event of communal electorates finding a place in the projected constitutional reforms, the claims of the Parsis as a small but enlightened and influential minority may be duly considered, and adequate representation of the community provided for in the new Provincial and Imperial Councils, and in such other spheres of administration as may be thrown open to the people of this country.

POONA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Open Tennis Tournaments for 1917, will be held in Christmas week, as usual, commencing on 25th Dec. and ending on 2nd January 1918. Entries will be closed on 20th December, 1917.

ENEMY'S GREATEST MISTAKE.

MORE THAN A MILITARY CONFLICT.

GEN. SMUTS' CONFIDENCE

Speaking on October 4 at a luncheon given in his honour, in London, by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, General Smuts said it was sometimes a good thing to meet together, compare notes and take a clear view of the facts in their fundamental relations. The English people and the whole of the British Empire deserved to be addressed in complete confidence by their political leaders. The English had borne their immense burden cheerfully. Their spirit was unaffected by three years of the greatest tension. The extent of their operations was steadily increasing as time went on, and when the final stage of the war came, he felt sure that the hardest and heaviest blow would be struck by the society of nations known as the British Empire.

The sons of liberty, brought up in a house where independence prevailed and amid free and liberal institutions, were the best champions of liberty throughout the world. He felt sure that the situation, so far as the war was concerned, was clearing up, and that the result of the struggle could not remain in doubt much longer. (Applause.)

OTHER FACTORS.

In an interview given to a French journalist some time ago he had expressed the opinion that the Germans would be beaten and that their Government knew it. This was his conviction. It implied the clear duty of not relaxing our efforts and of continuing to make progress towards the goal. The terrible difficulties that had to be faced during the first period of the war were no longer on our side. We must not weaken now that we were drawing nearer to the great object in view. The Germans must be beaten on their own ground, on which they relied when they issued their challenge to the world and on which they thought themselves certain of success: their purely military power. In doing so the Germans made the greatest mistake in their history, for this war was something more than a military conflict, and its results would depend more on economic, political, psychological, and other factors than on those of a purely military character.

Except in one or two places, the enemy was everywhere on the defensive and slowly retiring before us. Such a movement was necessarily slow, owing to the new form of warfare which necessitated the transport of great quantities of heavy guns and material of all kinds; but even an advance of a mile in depth by our troops meant, for the enemy, enormous losses which could not be compared with those sustained in the great wars of former times.

SLOW BUT CERTAIN RETREAT.

On the western front, where the flower of the German Army is assembled, a very slow but very certain retreat has been going on since the summer of last year. Verdun, Champagne, Vimy, Arras, Messines, Langemarck, Westhoek and Zonnebeke are parts of an apparently motionless line on which the youth of Germany is being bled to death and where a bloody tragedy, probably unparalleled in history, is being enacted.

There is no need to advance to the Rhine to beat Germany. To do this, one belt of ground is as good as another, so long as the Germans stay on it, and, long before the Rhine was reached, Germany would sue for peace. (Loud applause.)

Our military superiority on the western front could no longer be open to doubt. It should be remembered that it was precisely on the strength of military superiority that Germany based her challenge to the world in August, 1914.

If we looked towards the Italian front, could we doubt, after the great victories gained by the Italian armies, that our Allies had gained a preponderance over the Austrians on this front? If we considered the front held by the Turks, we should see that they had already lost Armenia, Egypt, Arabia, and Mesopotamia. Much had been said about a great offensive by General von Falkenhayn with the object of recapturing Baghdad. The German papers were full of these statements, intended for Turkish consumption. General Maude had, however, struck a stunning blow on the Euphrates and captured a Turkish division. Now that the temperature was lower and fighting on the Turkish front was easier, interesting developments might be expected. The struggle would evidently be severe, but Turkey would eventually realise that her German masters were powerless to protect her against fresh defeats and fresh humiliations.

BLOWS AT RUSSIA.

Defeated and retiring all along the line, the enemy had chosen one adversary on whom to direct his blows. Germany was doing her best to bring Russia to her knees. Great as Germany's mistakes had been in the past, he was inclined to think that, from the far-sighted political point of view, this was the greatest and most fatal of all. The invasion of Belgium and the submarine campaign were big blunders which would cost Germany the victory, but the blows she was now showering on Russia might cost her still dearer and compromise her near future, for in attacking Russia she was attacking someone who was not in a position to offer any defence. Russia was like a woman in childbirth, and this was the time Germany had chosen to strike her. Whatever her strict rights might be, Germany would never be absolved by history, and freedom, to which Russia was giving birth in travail and in labour, would rise up one day to defend her against future generations, and would become Germany's most implacable enemy. If he were a German statesman, he would remember Bismarck's policy and avoid the mistake of making the Slavs the inveterate enemies of the Teutons.

The military position was that the Central Powers were defeated and retiring all along the line, except in Russia. Combined with this military danger were internal conditions, and unmistakable exhaustion and demoralisation and the fear of coming failure, and it was easy to see that there could be no doubt about the result. The leaders of Germany were endeavouring to assuage the fears of the people with vain hopes that the submarines would defeat us, and that we should thus be compelled to accept a German peace.

All the hopes of Germany were now concentrated on submarine warfare, but they were delusions. The submarine had ceased to be a decisive factor in this war. Figures showed that we were fighting the submarines with growing vigour and success and that our losses were decreasing, while our shipbuilding was rapidly increasing. We could look forward with confidence to the time when our mercantile marine would be considerably larger in spite of the submarines. —The "Daily Mail."

"COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR,"

MOVEMENT TO PROMOTE WELFARE OF EX-SOLDIERS AND EX-SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 14.

The inaugural meeting took place at the Mansion House to-day of a movement known as "Comrades of the Great War," the object of which is to promote the welfare of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors and their dependents.

A letter from General Smuts was read, expressing the hope that sister organisations would spring up throughout the Empire and would all be affiliated into one great band of men, who, having destroyed the autocratic militarism of Germany by their valour and self-sacrifice, would foster those great ideals and be ever an example to the rising generation.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The Calcutta University Commission commenced its sittings yesterday, all the members being present. The Commission has been discussing and preparing a list of questions. It is understood that this will take about a week. The list of witnesses to be called by the Commission is not yet finally settled and it will be some days before the Commission actually starts examination of witnesses. In the meantime, it is understood that the commissioners will visit the colleges here and study the conditions prevailing in the Calcutta University.

It is understood that the Commission had some informal interviews with educational experts at Bombay and Allahabad, among whom were Sir Sunderlal, Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN MARATHI LADY.

A large circle of friends will be grieved to learn of the death of Bai Annapurnabai wife of Mr. Harishchandra Toolaji. The late Mrs. Harishchandra was a very great friend of the late Lady Sutor and was well-known in European and Indian Society of her time. She passed a great portion of her life in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, where she did her best to eradicate the various existing Social evils. The deceased lady had a very good command of the English Hindi and Gujarati languages, besides Marathi, which was her mother-tongue. She had made many friends both European and Indian. For the last two years She lived a completely retired life on account of the death of her only daughter. She had been wasting away for the last three months and breathed her last in Bombay on the night of the 10th instant leaving her husband, a little grandson and a large number of friends and relations to mourn her loss.

I. D. F. AND EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 14.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" writes:—In a case pending before the District and Sessions Judge at Jhansi, in which Mr. Nyss has been accused of murder a curious point has risen, with regard to his nationality. The matter is pending before the Sessions Judge and we reserve comment on the case But the question whether a member of the Indian Defence Force (European section) is *prima facie* entitled to be tried as a European British subject is a general one. It seems to us highly undesirable that there should be any difference of opinion on this subject, and we draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for passing suitable orders on the matter, so that it may be put beyond doubt. If members of the I. D. F. take up the responsibilities of European British subjects they should be entitled to the privileges.

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

Captain N. R. B. Onslow, I.A., reported died of wounds in the Casualty List No. 536, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

Brigadier-General L. J. Blenkinsop, Army Veterinary Service, is directed on relief to proceed to England.

EDMUND ROSTAND,

AN EXQUISITE FRENCH POET.

Under the auspices of the Cercle Litteraire, M. A. P. Maurice Magnier delivered on Monday last an interesting and instructive lecture on "Edmond Rostand", the great French dramatist of our day. It was largely attended by the members of the Cercle Litteraire and visitors.

In a few preliminary remarks, the lecturer criticised the way in which the French language and literature were studied in the schools and colleges of Bombay and the curriculum as prescribed by the Bombay University, which comprised principally the French literature beginning with the Classical of the 17th century and ending with the so-called Romantic of the 19th century. He recommended that the modern French literature which was worthy of a place in the University curriculum be also studied.

Coming to the subject proper, the lecturer said that Edmond Rostand was born at Marseilles in 1868, was a member of the Academie Francaise and occupied a foremost position among the dramatic poets of the last 30 years. His works were popular not only in France but all over the world where the French language is spoken and appreciated. The great exponent of his dramatic art was the talented artist, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who impersonated and interpreted the heroes of his dramas with superb talent, admirable diction and consummate art and by her indefatigable energy contributed to make them popular not only in France but also in America. He was an exquisite poet and belonged to the illustrious line of poets like Rotrou, Marivaux, de Musset and Barbey d'Aurevilly. He was essentially, and exclusively French. His imagination was free and impulsive, quick and generous and his language was lucid, facile, animated, bold and brilliant. He possessed such qualities as ought to entitle him to a pedestal or even to a statue.

A VEIN OF SENTIMENTALITY.

A vein of profound sentimentality pervaded all his works and it was characterised by delightful touches, delicate tact, an artistic ingeniousness and a racy spirit, *esprit de terroir*. The lecturer opined that it was difficult for foreigners to appreciate fully and enter thoroughly into the spirit of the author's works. The sallies, quick repartees and satirical thrusts which rippled in his works and particularly that grain of French spirit, at once grave and gay, serious and light, impulsive but very human withal which had nothing akin to it in any other literature, were characteristics which were beyond the comprehension of foreigners.

All his works were illustrative of the national traits of the French people. "Cyrano de Bergerac" expressed their national spirit, their intellectual and moral independence and their contempt for the intellectual works debased to subserve the vulgar worldly traffic: "The Romanesques" illustrated their quick intelligence, their ingeniousness, and their love of sentimental adventures; "The Samaritaine" their serenity in the domain of pure Art, their reverence for the beautiful, their classical cult, and the atavism of their Latin education; in "L'Aiglon," Flambeau represented their bravery, Fanny Esseler their delicacy, Therese de Lorget their devotion and the little hat their history; "Chantecler" their love for their motherland, their ideal of simple and grandiose ideas, their eternal and immortal Gaulois song for the enlightenment, liberty and the future of the French nation.

THE MERITS AND BLEMISHES OF HIS WORKS.

Discussing the merits and the blemishes of the author's works, he remarked that he would give the palm to the "Samaritaine" and "Chantecler" to the former for the profound serenity of thought, for the sustained harmony of versification, for the felicity of expression and for the high level of literary excellence; the latter for its diversity in its unity, for the fantasy in its design and for its bold and ingenious satire, for its racy savour, saveur de terroir, for its clear and sonorous cock-a-doodle-do and finally for all the varied noises in nature that murumred in its alexandrines. The former, in the opinion of the lecturer, was a flawless pearl in the necklace, that adorned the whole. It held a place unique among his other works. The verdict of the critics on the "Chantecler" was not unanimous. It had been vehemently discussed. In the opinion of the lecturer, the intrinsic merit of the work overweighed its scenic effect. It was complete in itself and needed no sumptuous and realistic mise en scene to impart to it an air of reality, or a sense of proportion difficult to attain on the stage.

"Les Romanesques" was a light, lively, and amusing play full of wit.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" was the most popular of the author's plays, and it was the most frequently represented on the French stage and most largely read. It was well-known to foreigners. Its defects were an extreme case not sufficiently restrained and a studied attempt to achieve scenic effect dominating the movement of the action and the sentiments, a too free and a little idle versification, and the heroes too conspicuous and too much in evidence to be real interpreters; but barring these blemishes, it could claim to be a work of a high order, which the dramatist showed an indisputable and undisputed mastery and in which he could hold the whole audience spell bound from start to finish.

"L'Aiglon" held an isolated place among the works of the author. It was more a dramatic poem than a real drama and the poet had not risen equal to the theme. He ought to have respected a little of the history or the legend at least. The first acts were admirable but not so the last two.

Edmond Rostand embodied marvellously the highest intellectual qualities and the grand literary strength of the French nation. The lecturer hoped that he would devote himself to the production of such works as were eminently suited to his genuine and to the genius of the French race and that he would eschew the idea of composing a "Faust" as had been announced a short time ago.

Opinions of the Day.

Home Rule in the Philippines.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—We have seen that the American Government took possession of the Philippine Islands with the solemn declaration that "its sole object was the preparation of the Philippine peoples for popular Self-Government in their own interests and not in the interests of the United States." How religiously and speedily they sought to fulfil this sacred task we shall presently see. The civil government was introduced in the Archipelago in 1908 and before four years had passed away, a very substantial measure of Self-Government was conferred on its inhabitants. The Filipinos groaned under the oppressive rule of Spain for centuries. Very few of them possessed any high education. They or their ancestors knew nothing of self-rule. Yet a legislature was created for the government of the Philippines in 1907. Here are some other facts to show the great liberality of the Americans towards the Filipinos. There are 38 provinces, each with a Governor. Excepting six backward provinces, all the rest elect their own Governors. The government of the towns is autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the Municipality. The Chief Justice and two Justices of the Supreme Court (consisting altogether of seven Judges), about one-half of the higher judicial officers, and all of the Justices of the Peace are Filipinos. In the classified Civil Service the proportion of Filipinos in 1911 was 67 per cent. In short, in that year, all the municipal employees, over 90 per cent. of the provincial employees, and 60 per cent. of the officials and employees of the Central Government were Filipinos. Since then more Americans holding higher appointments have been replaced by Filipinos.

Punjab's War Services.

"The Tribune."—The Punjab had won the title of sword hand of India long before the present cataclysm of a life and death struggle opened before the great British empire and while the whole of India did not spare her resources in men and money, it was left for the Punjab with a virile and martial population to place her all at the foot of the Throne, to crush the foes of the King-Emperor and achieve the glorious object of rescuing the world from the grip of the monster of Prussian militarism. The services of the Punjab and indeed of the whole of India, have been recognized and appreciated by His Imperial Majesty, Rt. Hon'ble Montagu and the great British nation. The Punjab has done these not with an eye to any reward but as a part of its duty to the great Empire, and a province which can place in the field her sons by thousands and hundreds of thousands to maintain the great principle of liberty and freedom for which the King-Emperor unsheathed his sword, cannot be devoid of those great qualities which sustain a nation in the struggle for self-government and enable it to maintain it in an efficient and living condition.

Silly Effusions.

"Indian Patriot."—It is impossible to read without pain the purely political passages in the otherwise excellent address of Rao Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chettiar at the non-Brahmin Leaders' Conference. It is strange that in one breath he should advocate "trust in your neighbour" and at the next breath exaggerate Brahmin influence under any scheme of self-Government. To-day when Home Rulers have come wholeheartedly under the banner of the Indian National Congress and contented themselves with pressing for the Congress programme of reforms, we consider it a pity that the foremost champion of industrial and communal progress in India should betray a surprising lack of political enthusiasm. The Rao Bahadur said "that Home Rule means Brahmin Rule, that Brahmins are trying to "pluck power out of the hands of the British Government just at the time when the Government is fully occupied in the world devastating war" that it is the idea of the Brahmin "to forcibly extract all the concessions they went at this psychological moment, and to take undue advantage of the difficult position of the Government." We could understand such silly effusions in irresponsible writers or talkers, but in a conference of leaders, and from one of the position of Rao Bahadur Theagaroya Chettiar, these come with painful surprise. And it reads more as if Sir Michael O'Dwyer had uttered it then an Indian leader "that those who ask for reforms are "the loud mouthed few that neither helped with men nor with money and it is plain that these few want to reap the benefit out of the work of others." If the Brahmins took early advantage of educational facilities, they are not to blame. By all means let non-Brahmins exert themselves, and let them insist that of the loaves and fishes of office the Government should give them a fair or more than a fair share. But to indulge in imaginary fears and ask in hushed tones: "What will be the position of the non-Brahmin classes if Home Rule be granted?," scarcely becomes any one who claims political perception. We are sorry that any educated Indian should be found encouraging the belief that those who ask for reforms ask for their selfish, personal ends.

Ceylon and Mr. Montagu.

"The Ceylonese."—The fact is not perhaps as widely known as it deserved to be that the Reform League and the National Association wired to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for permission to submit a memorandum to Mr. Montagu when he visits India on the subject of post-war reforms for Ceylon. We understand that the Colonial Office has declined to grant the request but has assured the Presidents of the two Associations concerned that the matter will receive careful consideration at the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The proposed memorandum was therefore submitted to the local Government to be forwarded to the Colonial Office. The details of the reforms demanded are unfortunately not to hand but it is stated that they are on the lines of the Indian Congress-League Scheme. The Reform League has already memorialised the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the same subject.

Betting Extraordinary.

"Madras Times."—Horse-racing is not the only thing on which people can bet; and if horse-racing is prohibited, it by no means follows that betting will have been suppressed. In parts of Burma pony-races and bullock-races are a favourite form of sport; but, like races everywhere, they are always made the subject of much betting; and the police in Burma have found that the betting on such occasions is often responsible for a great deal of crime in its train. The Commissioner of Irrawaddy, however, in the course of a report received to-day, questions the utility of prohibiting races by coercive processes, and says that it will certainly not prohibit betting. "Restrictions in Myaungmya have led to meetings to bet on the weight of pigs." It must be an uninspiring kind of sport, without the life of the race-course, which, quite apart from the betting, is of a quickening kind and may do a good deal for the development of the breed of animals. A crowd gothering round a fat and somnolent porker, and registering bets with one another as to its weight can be for nobody's good, not even for the pig's. And the only excitement must be the moment when the porker with much grunting and squealing is driven on to the scale.

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BELGAUM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)

ATHNI, Nov. 14.

The second Belgaum District Conference assembled again yesterday at 4 p.m.

The principal resolution of the day was the one on the Congress-League scheme which was accorded a hearty support as a stepping stone to responsible Government. Many speakers engaged the house for full two hours. As the resolution alone engaged the house for two hours consideration of the other subjects was postponed till the next morning.

The Conference resumed sitting this morning at 9 o'clock.

AID TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Conference expressed the advisability of holding Provincial Conferences of the Bombay Karnatic. The resolution was entrusted to Mr. Nargundkar the Dharwar Delegate, Mr. Masur, Pleader, Belgaum, explained it by saying that the resolution did not mean that the Bombay Karnatic was contemplating defection from the ordinary Provincial Conferences. The 14th Resolution was next in importance to the 11th. The Conference, by adopting it, removed a long standing grievance. The resolution runs thus:—"This Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived for bringing into practical effect the rule regarding admission, without restriction to members, of the depressed classes in schools maintained at public expense, and into other secular public institutions." The resolution, which was moved in an effective speech by Mr. Deshpande was seconded by Mr. Ajrekar, and supported by Messrs. Jotigonda Patil, Mudvedkar Sirde and Dadasaheb Karandikar. It was most enthusiastically cheered in token of assent.

The 15th resolution reaffirmed the former resolutions of District and Provincial Conferences. This finished the agenda.

JAINS REFUSE TO ASK SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my correspondence headed "Jains and Politics" published in the "Chronicle" of the 2nd instant, I raised a timely voice against a handful of Swetamber Jains of this city who in the name of Jains living in all parts of India and belonging to the three different sub-sects which they are not authorised to represent, had asked permission of the Government for presenting a memorial to Mr. Montagu desiring the right of communal representation. The "Jain Association of India" a sleeping body composed of about 60 members all belonging to one sub-sect, viz., Swetamber Murtipujak, insisted on the unpatriotic movement notwithstanding the timely warning and held a meeting inviting 10 Digamber and 10 Sthavakvasi Jains to *draft* the memorial. As was expected, all these 20 gentlemen opposed the movement of the Association, some on the ground that it was suicidal to be separated from Hindus in matters political, and some on the ground that they ought to have been consulted *before* the Association commenced correspondence with Government on this serious question in the name of the Jain community. There was hot discussion in the meeting for about 4 hours and the cool-headed President adjourned the meeting. At the meeting of the following night too there was strong opposition and the President wisely adjourned it *sine die*. The movement, however, was not dropped. Consequently, in the interest of the Motherland and the Jain community, leading Jains belonging to all the different sub-sects stepped forward at this critical time, to give a definite note of warning to the Association, through two letters addressed to the President and the Secretary of the Association, saying that "most of the Jains were against the movement for asking communal representation which was not only unnecessary, but also harmful both to the country and the community, and that it should at once be dropped." They added: "The Jain Association of India, which was not composed of members of the three sub-sects of Jains, could not and should not handle any movement, correspondence or activity in the name of or on behalf of the Jain community at large, and that the name of the Association being misleading, whatever the Association does in the name of its few members, should be done in such a way so that the Government and the public at large may not be misled to believe that the movement comes from the Jain community." The letters also contained a clear-cut warning that if the Association did not heed their brotherly advice, a strong and public protest will be the result. The letters were signed by real representatives and influential personages of all the sub-sects, among the signatories being Seth Hukamchandjee of Indore, Seth Rattanchand Khimchand (the Sanghpati or Sheriff of the Bombay Swetamber Jain community), Seth Ganeshmull Sobhagmull (the head of the Swetamber "Khartar" sect), Seth Gadmull Gumanmull (ex-President of the Sthanakvasi Jain Conference), Messrs. Juharmull Mulchand, Maneckchand Panachand, Pandit Dhannalal, myself and others.

The Association is now unable to do anything, not only in the name or on behalf of the Jain community of India, but even in the name of or on behalf of the Swetamber sub-sect of Bombay. Some of its members, however, insist upon sending a memorial in one form or the other, though they well know that it would necessarily cause a split in their own sub-sect and will bring the whole Jain community to the ridicule of the public. I would not criticise this affair at this stage, as I would calmly watch further developments but I cannot help reproducing here Mr. Bomanji's yesterday's speech, as reported, in connection with a similar incident relating to the Parsi community. "This question of Parsi deputation," he asserts, "is a *great scandal* and ought to be put down *with a strong hand*. We—Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans—are all Indians. This attempt on the part of Sir Jamsedji was *most* ill-advised, to use the *wildest* word," hoping in conclusion that "his community in Bombay and Sir Jamsedji, if they wanted to save their reputation, would desist from this thing."—Yours, etc.,

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Sister E M Kemp, Territorial Nursing Service.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H Allison, Northumberlands, should read Allinson.
Second-Lieut A Morrow, Londons, should read South Lancashires.
Lieut J B W Robertson, Northumberlands, should read Roberton.

London. Oct. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut L W Ablett, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G A Adamson, Scottish Borderers.
Capt P J Alexander, Black Watch.
Capt J Alston, Medicals.
Lt H C Barrow, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut R W Bone, East Kents.
Lt C H E Boulton, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G Bowie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E D Bruty, Northumberlands.
Capt. E B C Burnside, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A Carmichael, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R W Coles, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C F St. F Daly, West Surreys.
Capt S C Day, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G F Dean, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E Denis-Marklew Lincolns.
Lt H B Dickson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut P Dorrington, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E Durham, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A J Fernie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut D Fitch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Fowell, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R S Franks, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R G Gale, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Gibson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J B Greenup Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D Gunn, Seaforths.
Lt A S Harper Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J B Harper, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J S Herd, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Ireland, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C W Johnston, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut D C Kerr, Royal Scots.
Capt W H M Kersey, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R Leetham, Rike Brigade.
Capt F H Lewin, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R Logan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut N McGillewie, Scottish Borderers
Second-Lieut A L McRae, Camerons.
Second-Lieut W E Maish, Machinegun Corps
Second-Lieut A C Michell, West Kents.
Lt T E Middlemiss, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Miller, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R Nichol, Seaforths.
Lt T C Parker, Yeomanry.
Lt P G Pope, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Pringle, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut C B Robertson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Spencer, East Kents.
Lt A D Stuart, Seaforths.
Lt T G Tanner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Thomas, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J C Wagstaff, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F E Warburton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Warrell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W V C Watson West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L D Young, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J G Roe, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W P Duff, Sherwoods.
Lt G E Mall-Smith, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N W Rycrott, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G J Allen, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W Baron, Garrison Artillery.
Lt M B Beattie, Berkshires.
Lt A G Brian, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H Burton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W A Campbell, West Yorkshires.
Lt J N Dennis, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut T Finch, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C C Gadsden, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J H Gradwell, West Kents.
Lt H T Gregory, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H R M Groves, Machinegun Corps.
Capt I Heaton, West Kents.
Capt W G E Johnson, Manchesters.
Maj C H S Shepherd, Cross Yeomanry.
Lt S J Veacock, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut P Weyman, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lt C C G Allom, Field Artillery.
Capt P P Harrison, Sherwoods.
Lt R Thompson, East Lancashires.

DIED.

Maj J W Coe, Veterinary Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Warren, Border Regt.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F H Amos, East Kents.
Second-Lieut T J Anderson, Camerons.
Capt P N Anstruther, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H C J Ball, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut W M Banks, Northumberlands.
Capt O Barlow, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R J Bates, Garrison Artillery.
Lt J E Bennett, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut L W Berry, South Staffords.
Capt G A Birnie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A V Blakeman, South Staffords.
Capt H B Blood-Smith, East Kents.
Bond, Brigadier-General C E.
Lt. C M Bond, Machinegun. Corps.
Lt H V Boner, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W E Boulter, Northumberlands.
Lt P M N Boustead, Hampshires.
Maj W H Brookes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N D Brown, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A H Bull, East Kents.
Maj R S Bunbury, Garrison Artillery.
Lt R W Burn, Scots Guards.
Capt F A W Came, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G Cameron, Camerons.
Lt.-Col. Sir J B S Campbell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut B W Carter, Field Artillery.
Capt I P H Chalmers, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut M J Clarke, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut T J Couche, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T Candall, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut C R Davey, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut R Davison, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R E Davy, West Kents
Rev A Dawson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut E W Day, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J K R Doak, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H H Dowse, Service Corps.
Capt T Duncan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A L Dupont, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G H Edwards, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R W Elgar, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C P J Fahy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Fleming, Seaforths.
Capt R Forbes, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G S Frazier, South Staffords.
Lieut W F Gaddum, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F Garner, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P Garton, Sherwoods.
Lieut J T Gartside, Flying Corps.
Lieut W Gibbons, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J McM Gilmour, Scottish Borderers.
Capt J M Gittins, Field Artillery.
Capt J S Glass, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H R Gledstone, Northumberlands.
Major W H Gosse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F D Grant, Flying Corps.
Brigadier-General H C R Green.
Lieut A E Gregg, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E Grothe, Essex.
Second-Lieut W Harriss, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F G B Harvey, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F Hawkins, Dorsets.
Capt C D Hayfield, East Kents.
Second-Lieut C A Heath, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G G Hillery, Lincolns.
Capt A R Hogg, West Kents.
Capt C R Holms, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R K Huth, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut C B Hucklebridge, York and Lancasters.
Lieut F Innes, Camerons.
Second-Lieut C C G Johnstone, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G F Johnstone, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R O S Johnstone, Garrison Artillery.
Capt F E Keane, Medicals.
Capt L J Kelsey, South Staffords.
Lieut H Kennedy, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut R D Kent, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E F Kift, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Lancaster, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R H Last, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W A R Longstaff, Border Regiment.
Capt R H McCarroll, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E H McDermott, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Macgilp, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A R McGregor, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J Mackenzie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R B McLellan, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C H Magahy, Leinsters.
Capt H W Mann, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F Marchant, Sherwoods.
Capt S G B Marsh, Field Artillery.
Lieut L R Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H O Marmindale, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut P A H Mathew, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M Melia, Northumberlands.
Lieut A Metanta, Field Artillery.
Lieut C S Monson, Yeomanry.
Major F G A Murphy, Londons. Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D A Newby, Suffolks.
Capt D de B Newcomb, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A C Noble, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut W Norman, Leicesters.
Lieut S Norrish, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R S Osbourne, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J Parker-Smith, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G Parkes, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J H Parmenter, Essex.
Second-Lieut I R Paterson, Camerons.
Lieut J T Peat, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H S Peglar, Essex.
Second-Lieut S G Pick, Garrison Artillery.
Major C G M Place, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R P Porter, Manchesters.
Capt A E S Pringle-Pattison, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H A Quinn, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A S Ramsay, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H T Rayson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C B Reed, Field Artillery.
Capt D W Reid, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J Renton, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J K A Robertson, Black Watch.
Capt W G Ropner, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Rudd, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W R W Rumble Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Rutherford, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Ryan, Leicesters.
Capt M Sayers, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A H Scattergood, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W G Sinclair, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W H Singleton, Lincolns.
Capt F H F Smith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut M Sorley, Dorsets.
Lieut A D Stacey, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C H Stanger, South Staffords.
Lieut J L Stanley, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A C Steel, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E Step, West Surveys.
Major A W Tate, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H R Tobin, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F Todd, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W M Watson, Surreys.
Capt G H Tredinnick, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J W Walters, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut G A Warner, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut M W Watson, Surreys.
Second-Lieut T J Wellwood, Royal Scots.
Capt J W West, East Kents.
Second-Lieut E B White, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C C Whittle, East Surreys.
Capt F E S Willis, Medicals.
Lieut H D M Wright, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut H G Ainsworth, Manchesters.
Lieut J S Wilson, South Staffs.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Fearn, East Surreys.
Lieut G A G Wix, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H S Simons, Northamptons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J E M Knight, East Kents.
Capt J McMurray, Royal scots.
Lieut G E Main, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut F J Ortweiler, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Rider, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Wookey, Gloucesters.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

KILLED.

Lieut Donald Pearson, Engineer.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Joseph St. James, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Walter A. Isaacs, R. N.
Probationary Flight-Officer Thomas R. Weston, R. N.

DIED.

Lieut. James D. Godfrey, R. N.
Lieut Oswald Szulezewski, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Alexander W H Lillie, Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Lieut Lancelot G Sieveking, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Geoffrey Andrews, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Peter G Shepherd, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Henry I Fryer, R. N.
Probationary Flight-Officer James A. Smith, R.N.
Probationary Flight-Officer Vyvyan H. Hervey, R. N.
Probationary Flight-Officer Frederick G B Callow, R. N.
Probationary Flight-Officer Edward A Jenkins, R. N.
Probationary Flight-Officer Frederick F G Garraway, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER AND WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Wilfred Inglestan, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Alfred W. Phillips, R. N.

KILLED.

Lieut Francis L H Jackson, R. N.
Sub-Lieut William Douglas, R. N.
Sub-Lieut George H Hinde, R. N.
Sub-Lieut John G Russell, R. N.
Sub-Lieut William E Jehring, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut James E R Crawford, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arnold W Withnell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Kenneth H Kerr Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Harold J Sewdney, Volunteer Reserve.
Surgeon William P Starforth, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Sub-Lieut Frederick Blake, Volunteer Reserve.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

Following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 535, Indian Expeditionary forces:—

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

R.A.M.C.:—Lieut. G. Taylor.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

I.A.R.O.:—Captain P. Jones.

WOUNDED.

R.F.A.:—Acting Captain D. J. Hobgen.
R.A.M.C.:—Captain T. G. Featherstonhaugh Indian Army: Captain K. A. Ganett, Acting Captain V. H. Rayner, Lieuts. A. G. Scotland, H. G. Morris, E. J. Perry.
I.A.R.O.:—(Acting Captain) A. W. Lushington, Lieut. A. T. J. Owen.

PRISONER OF PAR.

R.F.C.:—2nd-Lieut. J. W. Blake.

BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

R.F.C.:—2nd-Lieut J. B. Welman.

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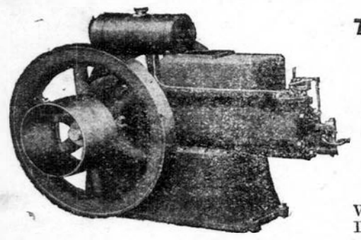

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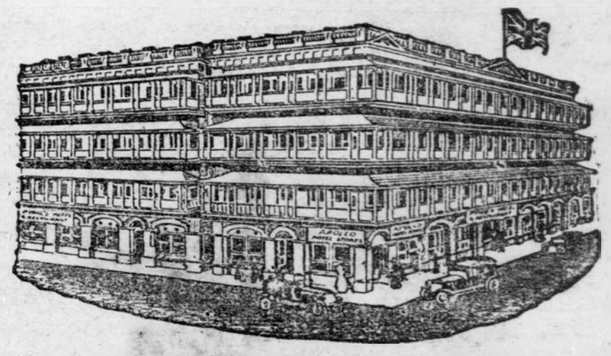

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